

against the tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of John Marshall, jr.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of the Hubbard County Clipper, against the tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Wheatley D. Cropper, James J. Perry, and Perry G. P. Bruce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of J. F. Skeens—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Petition of citizens of Linn County, Kans., against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CAPRON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William B. Douglas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: Petition of citizens of Carmi, White County, Ill., against bill H. R. 7067—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DARRAGH: Petition of Rock Elm Grange, of East Jordan, Charlevoix County, Mich., for a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Montcalm County, Cedar Lake, Reading, and Clear County, Mich., against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of Gens. Green B. Raum, Crawford, and Birney, for bill S. 2162, creating a volunteer retired list for surviving generals of volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of New York State, for relief of the landless Indians in northern California—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, petition of the American Reciprocal Tariff League, favoring a commission of an advisory character, of economic experts, to adjust the tariff schedules from time to time—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Christian Social Club, for relief of the landless Indians of California—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, petition of Republican Club of New York, for the merchant marine shipping bill (S. 529)—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FLOYD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Alexander Dixon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the Woman's Health Protective Association, of New York, for bills S. 50, H. R. 4462, and S. 2962, relative to child labor and a children's bureau in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GARRETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George T. Welch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLESPIE: Petition of ladies of Weatherford, Tex., for preservation of Niagara Falls—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: Petition of "The Charities and The Commons," approving of legislation now pending on the sanitary improvement of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GRANGER: Petition of the League of Improvement Societies of Rhode Island, for forest reservations in the White Mountains and the Southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAMILTON: Petition of Kridler Post, No. 575, Grand Army of the Republic, for granting additional pensions to soldiers who were prisoners—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Petition of Golden Rule Council, of Perinsville, N. J., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of citizens of Watertown, N. J., for transportation of mail matter in book form suited to the uses of the blind for 1 cent per 4 ounces—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. KNOWLAND: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles M. Mayberry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Marion F. and Dr. M. Westbrooks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: Petition of Berlin Grange, of Camden, N. J., against the ship-subsidy bill (S. 529)—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. McCALL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Edward T. Lincoln—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRELL: Petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, for consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee: Petition of the Memphis and Shelby County Medical Society, for Federal control of quarantine—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. REID: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John S. Houston—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of California: Petitions of citizens of Escondido, Cal., against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Petition of Camp A. R. Patterson, No. 1, Minnesota Division, Army of the Philippines, for special medals to Philippine volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WOOD of New Jersey: Petition of the Beebe-Webber Company, of Holyoke, Mass.; Hanscom Brothers, of Fall River, Mass., and the Forest City Woolen Mill Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, against bill H. R. 8988 (the metric system bill, Liltauer bill)—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Mary Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## SENATE.

SATURDAY, April 21, 1906.

The Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, offered the following prayer:

*Let us now praise famous men and our fathers that begot us. The Lord hath wrought great glory by them through his great power from the beginning. Leaders of the people by their counsels and by their knowledge of learning meet for the people, wise and eloquent in their instructions.*

Let us pray.

Father, we thank Thee for the fathers who founded this nation, and we thank Thee for those who went before the fathers who founded the colonies and made these States, for the men who knew God and believed in God, and planted their State on the everlasting foundations, who knew no king but the King of kings, and no Lord but the Lord of lords. We thank Thee that such men and their children live to-day, that they are with Thee in bringing in Thy kingdom, and we ask Thee that the spirit that was in the fathers may be with us to-day, even in our calamities; that we may bear calamity as the children of the living God; in our prosperity that we may give Thee the praise and not take it for ourselves.

Be with the Congress, Father. Be with all the States. Be with the President. Be with all the nations, to bind all men together in one. We ask it in Christ Jesus.

Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

## THE EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, the cablegram of the vice-president of the Brazilian Senate to the Vice-President of the United States and President of the United States Senate, expressing the sympathy of that body for the people of San Francisco and other communities in California overtaken by a great catastrophe, will be appreciated by the people of my afflicted State; and while voicing the sentiments of the Senate of the United States, I desire also to make in their behalf heartfelt acknowledgment.

I must also take this opportunity to acknowledge the great debt of gratitude due to the Government of the United States for the large sums of money contributed in aid of sufferers and the splendidly efficient manner in which the different departments are carrying on their work of relief; and to the people of the different States and cities of the Union who have contributed millions upon millions of dollars to assist the homeless, the hungry, and the suffering. I desire to say that California will never be able to express adequately its deep appreciation.

Mr. President, in this same connection I want to thank the great railroads of this country for the prompt and cheerful manner in which they have given precedence to supplies of all kinds that are being forwarded to the suffering people of my State.

They have given precedence over all other business in order to forward promptly the succor to the distressed. The two great railroads entering my home city are carrying free the homeless and destitute to other parts of the country, where they can receive food and shelter.

Great disasters like that which has occurred on the Pacific coast bring out most strongly the fact that the different peoples of this world are after all one in human sympathy, and that the differences of race and language are external only, which are swept away by calamity, bringing out clearly the ultimate fact that all men are brothers, whatever portion of the globe they inhabit. As kindness and consideration are vastly helpful to the individual overwhelmed by a great loss, so will the expressions of brotherly sympathy from the different nations of the earth help my afflicted State to bear more easily her great burden of sorrow.

I believe that our stricken city will recover from the blow with wonderful rapidity, and will justify the design of its official seal, which bears a phoenix issuing, new born, from the flames, with the motto, "Oro en paz, ferro en guerra," which translated means "Gold in peace, iron in war." In her present war with the elements San Francisco will show her mettle, and will surely rise again and continue to be the great metropolis of the Pacific Coast States.

Mr. President, I move that the Vice-President of the United States and President of the United States Senate make to the Senate of the Brazilian Government proper acknowledgment of the cablegram received and laid before the Senate yesterday evening.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

#### FINDINGS OF COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Julia M. Woods and Mary E. Hagan, daughters, Mary J. Edelen and William M. Junkin, grandchildren of David X. Junkin, deceased, *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of John Hubbard *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Stephen A. Norfleet, administrator of Ernest Norfleet, deceased, *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Ira C. Whitehead *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Mabel G. Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith, deceased, *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of George G. Clay *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of John M. Steele *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Horatio L. Wait *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified

copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Samuel W. Latta *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Mary H. Corbett, granddaughter of Samuel Howard, deceased, *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Albert Buhner *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Alice S. Jordan, widow of John W. Jordan, deceased, *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Harriet C. Brown, administratrix of Thomas R. Brown, deceased, *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of John B. Briggs *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Henry H. Clark *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Edward K. Rawson *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Alameda B. Bates, daughter of John A. Bates, deceased, *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Maria S. Wright, sister of Arthur H. Wright, deceased, *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Mary H. Nicholson, widow of James W. A. Nicholson, deceased, *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Robert H. McLean *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Mrs. George C. Hagan, widow (remarried) of John G. Mitchell, deceased, *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Caroline H. Broadhead, widow of Edgar Broadhead, deceased, *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the



assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of the Trustees of the Baptist Church of Culpeper, Va., v. The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Marianne D. Lemelle, administratrix of the estate of Rigobert Lemelle, deceased, v. The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Court of Claims, and ordered to be printed.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. R. McKENNEY, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 4599) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Wakeland Heryford; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House insists upon its amendments to the bill (S. 4250) to further enlarge the powers and authority of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and to impose further duties thereon, disagreed to by the Senate, agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. HEPBURN, Mr. WANGER, and Mr. BARTLETT managers at the conference on the part of the House.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

S. 97. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Carey;  
 S. 98. An act granting an increase of pension to Doris F. Clegg;  
 S. 230. An act granting an increase of pension to Alfred Woodin;  
 S. 249. An act granting an increase of pension to Alfred F. Sears;  
 S. 306. An act granting a pension to Cassy Cottrill;  
 S. 337. An act granting an increase of pension to Lydia Ann Jones;  
 S. 450. An act granting an increase of pension to James Flynn;  
 S. 487. An act granting an increase of pension to William Sprouse;  
 S. 518. An act granting an increase of pension to William T. Godwin;  
 S. 520. An act granting an increase of pension to William D. Johnson;  
 S. 524. An act granting an increase of pension to Lestina M. Gifford;  
 S. 558. An act granting an increase of pension to Abijah Chamberlain;  
 S. 563. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Martin;  
 S. 657. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Reynolds;  
 S. 674. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Agur;  
 S. 829. An act granting an increase of pension to James Gannon;  
 S. 835. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Scott;  
 S. 914. An act granting an increase of pension to Edwin R. Hardy;  
 S. 920. An act granting an increase of pension to Abraham S. Brown;  
 S. 975. An act granting an increase of pension to James Shaffer;  
 S. 1012. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Foster;  
 S. 1105. An act granting an increase of pension to Harriet Williams;  
 S. 1162. An act granting an increase of pension to Nelson Cook;  
 S. 1165. An act granting an increase of pension to James Moss;  
 S. 1203. An act granting a pension to Albert B. Lawrence;  
 S. 1302. An act granting an increase of pension to William A. Murray;  
 S. 1338. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Claiborne;  
 S. 1349. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel C. Earle;

S. 1352. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Scannell;  
 S. 1354. An act granting a pension to Lydia Jones;  
 S. 1376. An act granting a pension to Adam Werner;  
 S. 1377. An act granting an increase of pension to John R. Brown;  
 S. 1398. An act granting an increase of pension to Edmund Morgan;  
 S. 1406. An act granting an increase of pension to Moses Hill;  
 S. 1407. An act granting a pension to John McCaughen;  
 S. 1415. An act granting an increase of pension to Alexander Esler;  
 S. 1434. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Derry;  
 S. 1435. An act granting an increase of pension to Lewellen T. Davis;  
 S. 1614. An act granting a pension to Kate E. Young;  
 S. 1667. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Stockwell, alias John Stockwell;  
 S. 1733. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Trice;  
 S. 1884. An act granting an increase of pension to Frederic W. Swift;  
 S. 1910. An act granting an increase of pension to Theodore McClellan;  
 S. 1919. An act granting an increase of pension to Louise M. Wynkoop;  
 S. 1952. An act granting an increase of pension to Jesse Alderman;  
 S. 1953. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Benson;  
 S. 1962. An act granting an increase of pension to Julia Baldwin;  
 S. 2033. An act granting an increase of pension to David Tremble;  
 S. 2050. An act granting an increase of pension to Jotham T. Moulton;  
 S. 2077. An act granting an increase of pension to Alice A. Arms;  
 S. 2094. An act granting an increase of pension to Rodney W. Torrey;  
 S. 2102. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Lucas;  
 S. 2115. An act granting a pension to Carrie E. Costinett;  
 S. 2287. An act granting an increase of pension to James V. Pope;  
 S. 2378. An act granting an increase of pension to Maria Leuckart;  
 S. 2452. An act creating an additional land office in the State of North Dakota;  
 S. 2507. An act granting an increase of pension to William Wheeler;  
 S. 2540. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin S. Miller;  
 S. 2549. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Boyles;  
 S. 2552. An act granting an increase of pension to Louise J. D. Leland;  
 S. 2568. An act granting an increase of pension to Noah C. Fowler;  
 S. 2574. An act granting an increase of pension to Parker Pritchard;  
 S. 2575. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Waugh;  
 S. 2577. An act granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Lynch;  
 S. 2638. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Whaley;  
 S. 2667. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin W. Valentine;  
 S. 2670. An act granting an increase of pension to Marie J. Spicely;  
 S. 2689. An act granting an increase of pension to Alonzo M. Bartlett;  
 S. 2725. An act granting an increase of pension to John Mather;  
 S. 2733. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Crismon;  
 S. 2736. An act granting an increase of pension to James Williams;  
 S. 2745. An act granting an increase of pension to Zerelda N. McCoy;  
 S. 2772. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Niles;

S. 2790. An act granting an increase of pension to William J. Millett;  
 S. 2795. An act granting an increase of pension to John Albert;  
 S. 2832. An act granting a pension to Susan Penington;  
 S. 2952. An act granting an increase of pension to William A. Gipson;  
 S. 2953. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Burr;  
 S. 2970. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Keith;  
 S. 2973. An act granting an increase of pension to Minard Van Patten;  
 S. 3024. An act granting an increase of pension to David S. Trumbo;  
 S. 3035. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Shedd;  
 S. 3112. An act granting an increase of pension to James H. Gardner;  
 S. 3182. An act granting an increase of pension to Walter Lynn;  
 S. 3222. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Golder;  
 S. 3232. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Schnure;  
 S. 3252. An act granting an increase of pension to David F. Crampton;  
 S. 3254. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna Frances Hall;  
 S. 3257. An act granting an increase of pension to Walter Green;  
 S. 3284. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Fox;  
 S. 3296. An act granting an increase of pension to Patrick Burk;  
 S. 3297. An act granting an increase of pension to George Conklin;  
 S. 3298. An act granting an increase of pension to John B. Ashelman;  
 S. 3300. An act granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo D. Huntley;  
 S. 3303. An act granting a pension to Harriett B. Summers;  
 S. 3419. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Beale;  
 S. 3465. An act granting an increase of pension to John T. Vincent;  
 S. 3484. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob A. Field;  
 S. 3493. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Reed;  
 S. 3520. An act granting an increase of pension to Ada A. Thompson;  
 S. 3524. An act granting an increase of pension to John N. Henry;  
 S. 3525. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert G. Harrison;  
 S. 3532. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna K. Carpenter;  
 S. 3566. An act granting an increase of pension to John Carpenter;  
 S. 3584. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter Quermbeck;  
 S. 3598. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Brown;  
 S. 3613. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Wardlaw;  
 S. 3641. An act granting an increase of pension to William P. Marshall;  
 S. 3653. An act granting an increase of pension to Francis J. Keffer;  
 S. 3676. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. McCorkle;  
 S. 3811. An act granting an increase of pension to Ephraim Winters;  
 S. 3812. An act granting an increase of pension to Truman R. Stinehour;  
 S. 3817. An act granting a pension to Margaret Lewis;  
 S. 3819. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Houston;  
 S. 3821. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Wilhelm;  
 S. 3834. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert McCalvy;  
 S. 3835. An act granting an increase of pension to Luther M. Royal;

S. 3839. An act granting an increase of pension to John T. Brothers;

H. R. 5976. An act to provide for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes;

H. R. 16133. An act to simplify the issue of enrollments and licenses of vessels of the United States;

H. R. 17135. An act providing that the State of Montana be permitted to relinquish to the United States certain lands heretofore selected and select other lands from the public domain in lieu thereof;

H. R. 18334. An act making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for bringing home remains of officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who die abroad;

S. R. 46. Joint resolution to fill a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; and

S. R. 49. Joint resolution construing the joint resolution approved April 19, 1906, entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on the Pacific coast."

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the petition of John M. Kairies, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., praying that an investigation be made of the losses sustained by him through his having been expelled from Russia by order of the Russian Emperor; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the petition of F. E. Garner, of Union, Miss., praying for the enactment of legislation to require manufacturers and shippers of foods for interstate shipment to label their foods and print the ingredients contained in them on each package thereof; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of Kishwaukee Lodge, No. 310, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Belvidere, Ill., and a petition of Aurora Division, No. 32, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Aurora, Ill., praying for the passage of the so-called "employers' liability bill;" which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Wolfeboro National Bank, of Wolfeboro, N. H., and a petition of the Hubbard & Moffitt Commission Company, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the present bankruptcy law; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of the New Hampshire State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Peterboro, and of sundry citizens of Keene and Whitefield, all in the State of New Hampshire, praying for the enactment of legislation to remove the duty on denaturized alcohol; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of Mrs. John A. Logan, of the Department of the District of Columbia, United Spanish War Veterans; of the Woman's Relief Corps, Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, all of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the purchase of a temporary home in the District of Columbia for ex soldiers and sailors of the late wars; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

#### REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. HEYBURN, from the Committee on Manufactures, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 5th instant, proposing to appropriate \$2,000 for the salary of a chief clerk of the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, and also to provide for additional clerks for that Bureau, intended to be proposed to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, submitted a favorable report thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. LODGE (by request) introduced a bill (S. 5794) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a commission to consider and recommend a system of national parks for military, historical, and other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill (S. 5795) for the relief of Francis M. Sheppard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5796) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River and to establish it as a post-road; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SIMMONS introduced a bill (S. 5797) granting a pension to Martha A. Wright; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.



Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 5798) granting an increase of pension to Charles Hunsley; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURKETT introduced a bill (S. 5799) to establish the true status of the Nebraska Territorial Militia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. OVERMAN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5800) granting an increase of pension to James N. Davis; and

A bill (S. 5801) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Jackson Parris.

#### TARIFFS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Mr. HEYBURN submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$3,500 for the collating and arranging of the tariffs of foreign countries in form for distribution, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### PRESERVATION OF NIAGARA FALLS.

On motion of Mr. CULLOM, it was

*Ordered*, That the hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate in regard to the preservation of Niagara Falls be printed as a Senate document.

#### JUDICIAL REVIEW REGARDING RAILROAD RATES.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, a very brief article appeared in the Washington Post of yesterday containing a summary of the different views expressed by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the question of rate review. It is a very valuable and a brief compilation. I ask that it may be printed as a Senate document, and that it also be placed in the RECORD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts asks that a certain compilation from the Washington Post of yesterday be printed as a document and also in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. ALLISON. I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts if the subject of the compilation is not in the testimony taken by the Committee on Interstate Commerce, which has been reported to the Senate?

Mr. LODGE. It is entirely selected from the testimony, but will save a great deal of time in the matter of reference.

Mr. SCOTT. It is brief.

Mr. LODGE. It is brief. It comprises only two columns. It takes out certain extracts from the testimony and places them in a form which will be very convenient for reference.

Mr. ALLISON. I have no doubt of that. I do not object to the request.

Mr. LODGE. It is all in the testimony.

Mr. ALLISON. I only wanted to know that it was taken from the testimony.

Mr. MONEY. I ask if the matter the Senator from Massachusetts has introduced and asked to have printed has been referred to the Committee on Printing for an estimate of the cost?

Mr. LODGE. It does not have to be estimated for. It does not cost anything like the amount allowed by the rule. It comprises only a couple of columns, and the cost will be far inside the limit. It would not cost \$10 to print it as a document.

Mr. MONEY. Mr. President, I am not trying to play economist. I have no doubt the Senator from Massachusetts knows very well what he is doing, and I have no doubt that it is what I approve; but I asked for some printing here of a most valuable character, which was rejected because it would cost something. It always costs something to print.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

**BROAD RATE REVIEW—OPINIONS OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONERS—WHAT THEIR BILL PROVIDES—OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS AND INDIVIDUAL EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE CLEARLY DEFINE ATTITUDE OF MEMBERS OF COMMISSION ON SUBJECT OF JUDICIAL REVIEW.**

An advocate of broad court review, broad enough to protect all parties in interest, referring to the alleged controversy in the Democratic conference in regard to it, called attention yesterday to a line of highly pertinent evidence upon the subject which seems to have been overlooked in the argument.

An interesting fact that apparently has been lost sight of in the Senate debate on the character of the judicial-review provision to be inserted in the Hepburn bill is that the Interstate

Commerce Commissioners, both collectively and individually, are on record as favoring the broadest judicial review, without any limitation on the right of the courts to grant preliminary injunctions. As a matter of fact, the members of the Commission, although they have at times been charged with seeking undue power, have never sought to have conferred upon them the despotic and autocratic authority over the transportation business and commerce of the country that some of the proposed amendments to the Hepburn bill seek to confer upon them.

The act to regulate commerce, constituting the Commission, specifically requires it to make such recommendations as to additional legislation as it may deem necessary, and the Commission has never failed to carry out this requirement.

#### NEVER SUGGESTED ABRIDGMENT.

In all of its recommendations in favor of legislation conferring the rate-making power, however, it has never suggested that the power of the courts to review its orders should be abridged in any way. On the contrary, its suggestions as to legislation, whenever put into concrete form, as in the bill prepared at the beginning of this session, and as voiced by the individual members of the Commission before Congressional committees, have contemplated the exercise by the courts of broad powers of review without any restriction upon the right of a reviewing court to issue preliminary injunctions or any other orders ordinarily employed by the courts. It might be expected that the recommendations of these men, who are devoting all of their time to the study of transportation problems and of the best means of correcting abuses, especially when those recommendations relate to the powers to be exercised by them, would have great weight with Congress. Especially might it be expected that the legislative branch of the Government, always jealous of encroachments on the part of the executive, might be reluctant to confer upon administrative officials, responsible only to the President of the United States, a large measure of legislative power without surrounding such grant of authority with every possible safeguard and restriction. It is scarcely to be expected that Congress will deliberately go further in the direction of conferring autocratic powers on administrative officials than those officials themselves have recommended.

#### THE COMMISSIONERS' BILL.

The latest and most specific recommendation of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners is contained in their draft of a bill submitted to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce at the beginning of the present session of Congress. In that bill they ask Congress to provide that "any carrier may, within thirty days from the service upon it of any order, other than an order for the payment of money, begin in the circuit court of the United States for the district in which its principal operating office is situated, proceedings to set aside and vacate such order. \* \* \* Such proceedings shall be begun by filing on the equity side of the court a petition or bill in equity, which shall briefly state the matters embraced in such order and the particulars in which it is alleged to be unlawful, and in such proceedings the complainant and the Commission shall be made defendants."

There is no suggestion here as to the limitation of the jurisdiction of the court in any way or of any restriction on the powers of the court to issue a preliminary injunction or any other order. Further, the bill proposes to provide explicitly that "upon the filing of such a petition the circuit court may, upon such notice to the complainant and to the Commission as the court deems proper, extend the time within which such order shall take effect, not to exceed in all sixty days from the date of service of the order upon the carrier." It also proposes to provide explicitly for the issuance of preliminary injunctions by the provision that "the court may also, if it plainly appears that the order is unlawful, and not otherwise, suspend the operation of the order during the pendency of the proceedings or until the further order of the court."

#### PROVISIONS AS TO FINES.

Under this bill it is only in the event that no proceedings are taken to vacate an order within thirty days or that such proceedings are not successful that it becomes a "final order." The bill proposes the same heavy fine of \$5,000 for each offense for failure to put an order into effect and the same proceedings for the enforcement of an order, with the important difference that under the Commission bill the fine would not apply and the proceedings could not be commenced until the order had become "a final order" either by being acquiesced in by the carrier or by the failure of proceedings in the court to vacate it.

In the report of the Commission for 1904 legislation to empower the Commission to fix rates is recommended, and the Commission says that if its decision "is wrong—if it would deprive the carrier of property without due process of law or

evade any of its other rights or privileges under the Constitution or laws of the United States—its operation could be enjoined upon showing to that effect by the carrier in a suitable and summary proceeding in the Federal court." There is no suggestion here that the courts should be restricted to the protection of the carrier in its constitutional rights, but the suggestion is for the broadest possible review, for the protection of the carrier in every right to which it might be entitled, and for a summary injunction for the protection of those rights.

Not only collectively, but individually, the members of the Commission have frequently gone on record in favor of broad judicial review, and of the exercise by the courts of the power of preliminary injunction.

#### CHAIRMAN KNAPP'S VIEWS.

Chairman Knapp, when he was before the Senate committee last spring, thought that the inquiry of the court of review ought not to be confined to the question of the reasonableness and lawfulness of the new rate ordered by the Commission, but ought to extend to the question of whether the Commission had erred in its condemnation of the original rate. In reply to a question by Senator CLAPP, he said: "I anticipate that when a decision of the Commission is taken to court, under any scheme that you are considering, the vital question will be, Was the Commission right in its condemnation of the rate complained of?" Again he said: "The carrier which is unwilling to accept the adjudication and order of the Commission, and wishes to review that, should have the right to review the condemnation of the rate complained of as well as the rate put in substitution. It seems to me that is within the range of justice."

#### COMMISSIONER PROUTY HEARD.

Commissioner Prouty, than whom there has been no more zealous advocate of extending the powers of the Commission, in his testimony before the Senate committee said: "I have never advocated the exercise of that power (the power to make rates) by the Commission without the right of review." Farther on, speaking of the character of review, he said: "It seems to me that a court should presume in favor of a rate exactly what it presumes in favor of a statute. It should presume it is reasonable; but if it clearly appears to be unreasonable, it should set it aside, and should do that although the railroad is making 100 per cent on its investment. From what I have seen of the operation of this right under the fourteenth amendment and the acts of State commissions, I have felt that it did not afford to the railroad the full measure of protection which it deserved, and I have advocated the creation of a special court, which should be an expert court, upon the theory that the court may exercise, if it were given the power to review the lawfulness of a rate, some additional power to what it could exercise under the fourteenth amendment."

Mr. Prouty indicated that he would shrink from the responsibility of exercising the rate-making power under a law that did not provide for a broad judicial review, saying: "You may take any three judges in this land, I do not care who they are, and let them hear these questions from one year's end to the other, let them become familiar with every condition which surrounds the railway transportation of this country, and I will, as an Interstate Commerce Commissioner, prefer to be reviewed by a body of that sort than to have the absolute power to make the rates without review, because I am conscious of the fact that I might make mistakes, and I think I might sometimes decide in favor of the public in that case where I would not in the other." Aside from the question of policy, Mr. Prouty did not believe that Congress could take away from the courts the right to suspend temporarily the enforcement of an order. In reply to a question by Senator CULLOM, as to whether he would have the rate take effect immediately, he said: "I do not think you can say anything about that. I think the court has an absolute right to decide and suspend any rate which any commission may make, and that you can not help it. \* \* \* It seems to me that a rate ought to stand in abeyance long enough to permit a railroad company to take any steps it wanted to take."

#### WHAT COMMISSIONER FIFER SAID.

Commissioner Fifer indicated that he was in harmony with his colleagues on this subject, though he barely touched on it. In discussing the question of how long an order made by the Commission should remain in effect, he said: "I think if you pass a law giving the Commission the right to condemn a rate when it is challenged, and the right to say what a reasonable rate is and put it into operation, and then fix a time when it shall go out, unless it is reviewed and reversed by some court—I would not cut that off—I think that would be sufficient elasticity."

Commissioner Clements, when he was before the House committee, said he did not see any reason why the exercise of the

rate-making power by the Commission should not be subject "to any judicial review that is possible to be had under constitutional and legal methods." He can see no reason for any limitation whatever on the power of review, but would subject the Commission to "any judicial review that is possible to be had." No one in the Senate proposes to go further than this.

#### COMMISSIONER COCKRELL EXPLICIT.

Commissioner Cockrell, whose views might be expected to have even more weight with his former colleagues in the Senate than those of the other Commissioners, was very explicit in his advocacy of the broadest kind of judicial review. When he was before the Senate committee he said: "I would authorize the railroads, after the lapse of a reasonable time from the decision and order of the Commission, to go into the existing courts of the United States, if they desired to contest the ratings found by the Commission. The burden of proof would be on them to show that the rate fixed by the Commission was not a reasonable and just rate, and in that case the court would have full jurisdiction to determine whether the rate first established by the railroads and declared to be unreasonable by the Commission was an unreasonable or unjust rate."

"The court would likewise have the authority to say whether the rate fixed by the Commission was a reasonable and just rate, and the court might decide, and, in my judgment, the court would be compelled to decide the question." Further on he said: "If the rate fixed by the Commission was such a rate as would result in great and speedy harm to them (the carriers involved), they could get out an injunction. You must remember that they have twenty or thirty days before the rate goes into effect after it has been ordered by the Commission. Now, they have that time within which to get out an injunction, and if it was a case where they would have no remedy and they had collected the small rate and could not collect the other, and they should show clearly that what the Commission had done was an irreparable wrong, the court would suspend it until the court could hear the question."

#### HEPBURN BILL FIRST TO DENY IT.

These quotations from members of the Commission might be still further extended and the testimony of other advocates of giving the Commission rate-making power might be cited to show that until the Hepburn bill was brought forward the idea of narrowing the judicial review of orders of the Commission and of denying to the courts the right of suspension pending review had not been seriously advocated.

#### HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 4599. An act to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Wakeland Heryford, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATOR ORVILLE H. PLATT.

Mr. BULKELEY. Mr. President, some weeks ago I gave notice that after the close of the routine morning business this day I would ask the Senate to consider resolutions in regard to the life, character, and public service of my former colleague, Hon. ORVILLE H. PLATT. I send the resolutions to the desk and ask that they may be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolutions submitted by the senior Senator from Connecticut.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. ORVILLE HITCHCOCK PLATT, late a Senator from the State of Connecticut.

*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay proper tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Mr. BULKELEY. Mr. President, since the close of the last session of the Congress Connecticut has been deprived by death of the service of its distinguished citizen and Senator, ORVILLE HITCHCOCK PLATT, whose life, character, and public service we here recognize, and this day commemorate. For five consecutive terms he had been chosen with rare unanimity to represent his native State in this great legislative body.

Senator PLATT was a profound student of colonial history, especially as connected with the Connecticut colony and State; an enthusiastic admirer of the exalted type and high character of the men that were instrumental in its early settlement and development, and a loyal devotee of the representative form of government which they conceived and established. He was a firm believer in the inspiring and godly faith which led them, without love of adventure or hope of worldly gain, to sever the ties of home and country and family, and to seek in a new and unknown land an abiding place where they might worship



their God in their own way and according to the dictates of their own conscience.

"Small time had they then for the mere ideal;  
Their love was truth, their present life all real.  
They walked the world, faith's vision never dim;  
Saw not God's works, they only gazed on Him."

These men, Pilgrim and Puritan alike, were well equipped for the Master's work which they had undertaken and to which they had devoted their lives. Their religious enthusiasm and their unbounded faith inspired them with undaunted courage to struggle with privations and adversities, to conquer the wilderness and the treacherous foes with whom they were surrounded and constantly contending in their new settlements. The love of liberty, strengthened by the remembrance of the tyranny from which they had escaped, actuated them to conceive and inaugurate a government of the people, so beneficial in its character, so ideal in its simple mechanism, so perfect in workings that it has been handed down from generation to generation, modified in its organization, but its principles and its integrity preserved.

The compact signed in the cabin of the *Mayflower*, followed by the written constitution framed by the founders of the Connecticut colony, and confirmed by royal charter, was the foundation of written constitutional government throughout the world, and under these governmental concessions Connecticut, both as a Colony and a State, lived for nearly two centuries.

The religious element in these new-founded settlements for a long time naturally predominated in public as well as in churchly affairs; church and state were closely allied throughout the formative period of colonial life, and the influence of the pastors was almost unlimited; they were the teachers as well as the ministers, supervised the educational privileges of their several communities—simple though they were in the early days—and frequently filled the place of the good physician and counselor.

The meetinghouse was the active center of the community life. Within its doors all public interests were discussed and action determined. It was often used as a place of refuge for protection and defense, and on the Sabbath for a place of worship; the meetinghouse and the schoolhouse grew up side by side, and over both the pastor ordinarily presided.

Of the men of the times of which I have spoken it is appropriately written on a memorial tablet erected to commemorate the lives of the first settlers of one of our ancient Connecticut towns, among whom were numbered Richard Platt and Mary, his devoted wife, the ancestral heads of the family in America:

"God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice grain into the wilderness."

Men of such character and abilities, founding such institutions as they established, religious, governmental, and educational, could not fail to leave the impress of their lives upon their own times and upon the generations of men that were to follow them. I venture the thought that from the colonial life and works of these men our great Senator gathered the inspiration and power which controlled his own long and useful life. In an impressive historical address, delivered on the occasion of the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the first church of the town in which he lived, having in mind the early days and their influence upon the present, he spoke these words:

"There is one word in our language of wonderful significance, which no definition that has been written completely expresses; that is 'influence.' I like to believe, and do believe, that no good deed was ever done, no good word was ever fitly spoken by any human being that is not to-day a living force and power in the world; that the world is what it is because of the deeds done and the words spoken by those who have gone before, not only by the remembered great, but the humble, unremembered souls sleeping in unknown graves. If man is immortal, he as truly lives in the past as he will in the future. We bury the body, but the unbound spirit lives and labors. Thoughts are forces; words are agencies; deeds are power."

Of the life of the settler-immigrant and his immediate descendants written history gives but little record, but we find that Richard Platt, with his wife Mary, with their children, arrived from England and located in the New Haven colony. It is reasonable to assume that he was dissatisfied with governmental or religious conditions—in this colony they were closely united—for in 1639 he, with sixty others, organized a new church society and removed to and settled the town of Milford, where he lived throughout his life. It is well to remember that differences in doctrine and practice led generally to the formation of a new church society and eventually to the settlement of a new town, to which the disagreeing element would remove.

Richard Platt and his descendants were prominent factors in the communities in which they lived, served their fellows both in civil and church office, and were often honored with military rank in the local train-band. During the war of the Revolution

father and son fought side by side in the Continental Army. At the close of the war John Platt settled in Washington, Conn., and here David Gould Platt, the father of the future Senator, was born, and in 1817 married Almyra Hitchcock.

Their home can be pictured as one common in Connecticut rural communities. I find its inmates described as "plain, unassuming, good farming people of the sturdy New England type, in whose home were fostered intelligence and piety." Another writes:

"I was at home in your father's house. He is one among the early abolitionists who is silhouetted on my memory most vividly. Your mother was a heroic soul—one in ten thousand."

Slavery had existed in Connecticut since early in the seventeenth century; unsuited to New England surroundings, it was gradually disappearing from the State; the antislavery sentiment was just beginning its struggles, and the home of Platt and his associates were the centers in which the leaders gathered to forward the cause in which they had enlisted. They were denounced from the pulpit, ostracised in society, and persecuted in their business; pupils were withdrawn from the academy on account of the views of its teacher until its numbers were so depleted that its doors were closed, and as a final punishment PLATT, the teacher Gunn, and those interested in the new movement withdrew or were dismissed from the church.

ORVILLE HITCHCOCK PLATT was born July 19, 1827, in the town of Washington, Conn., in the home to which I have alluded. The traditions of the State, the lives and example of its founders of colonial and revolutionary times, the godly influence of the home life, and the daybreak of the awakened struggle for liberty were his priceless heritage.

His early education was in the primitive district school, from which he graduated to enter the academy, taught by his father's abolition friend, for instruction in the higher branches, and later became associated with Doctor Gunn as assistant. It was this close association as pupil and teacher with this courageous heroic spirit that gave the directing motive to and marked out his future career.

With the closing of the academy, Doctor Gunn, with his assistant, PLATT, removed to Towanda, Pa., the home of David Wilmot, the author of the Wilmot proviso, and where to be an abolitionist did not subject a man to obloquy, and reentered their work. After a few months PLATT returned to Connecticut, entered the law office of Gideon H. Hollister, at Litchfield, Conn., and in 1850 was admitted to practice. Returning to Towanda, he completed his legal studies in the office of the Hon. Ulysses S. Mercur, afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and was likewise admitted to practice in that State. While residing at Towanda, he was married to Miss Annie Bull, and who died in 1893. In April, 1897, he married Mrs. Jeannie P. Hoyt, née Smith, daughter of the Hon. Truman Smith, his early friend and adviser.

Retaining his love for his native State, he determined to again locate there and make it his future home, and, acting on the advice of his friend, Hon. Truman Smith, a member of the Senate, and whose successor he proved to be in later years, the young attorney selected one of the struggling industrial communities as a promising field for his future work, and made the then town of Meriden, Conn., his lifelong home. The professional life of the country attorney at this period failed to yield even a reasonable pecuniary reward, as clients were few and fees necessarily limited; but these conditions did not discourage the young lawyer; he had determined to be a master of his profession and to win his way to the confidence and support of his fellow-townsmen.

His leisure hours furnished ample time for study and to participate in the various interests of the developing town. He was known as a public-spirited citizen, and everything that pertained to the general welfare received his enthusiastic investigation and merited support. He was conspicuous in the organization of nearly every industrial corporation that came into existence; he perfected the charter, and set in motion the municipal government of the city of Meriden. He connected himself with the First Congregational Church and became interested in all its work. A pupil in his class in the Sunday school has written me:

"Often times he would become so intensely interested in his subject that he would seem almost inspired."

Amid the hours of his busy life he found time to gratify his love of nature acquired in his boyhood days, and a tramp through the woods, or a day on the brook, or with his gun, gave him ample hours for recreation; and these pastimes were his delight through his life.

The educational interests of the town were his constant study, and to their broader and modern development he gave the benefit of his resourceful mind and enthusiastic support. In later years he gave expression to the success of the educational sys-

tem that had been fostered in Connecticut in an address at the dedication of a free public library:

"We have been wont to glorify the common school as the foundation and means of our common growth. Our nation could never have been what it is to-day, nor what by faith we perceive to be its future, without its rare development of the educational spirit. Education in its widest sense is the corner stone of our national temple. The free public library is but the advanced common school. Its opportunity is not a privilege; it is a common right. True men and women continue to acquire knowledge while they live. When education is finished growth ceases, decay commences. The soul is dead that slumbers, the living is the only growing soul, and without books the soul would starve and die."

The moral atmosphere of the town felt the elevating influence of his personal life. He was an open and consistent adherent to the cause of temperance, which throughout his long life he never ceased actively to advocate and encourage, both in private, and in public legislation.

His political principles and party affiliations were already firmly established; his associations in his early home with the leaders of the antislavery agitation had inspired him with a love for his fellow-men and their inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness with which they were endowed. He recognized the effective power of principle as successfully exercised by the infant antislavery or liberty party in a Presidential campaign, its first appearance as a political factor. He had seen new territory acquired which gave fresh impetus to the struggle between freedom and slavery. In the Presidential election of 1848 he cast his first vote, and identified himself with the Free Soil Party and gave his influence and support to its candidates.

Gradually but surely the young attorney had succeeded in winning the confidence and respect of his fellow-townsmen, which was his chosen standard by which to measure the success of his work, and naturally he became a leader in the religious, business, and social life of the community.

Mr. PLATT was not an avowed candidate for public office, but, accepting a nomination in 1853, was for three successive terms chosen judge of probate, and in 1855 clerk of the Connecticut senate, and in 1857 secretary of state. He was prominent in the organization of the Republican party, and was closely associated with its leaders, and to its principles and purposes he was a devoted adherent the remainder of his life. Repeatedly selected to represent his town in the General Assembly of the State, serving in the Senate 1861-1862 and in the house of representatives 1864 and 1869, he was accorded the party leadership and as speaker and chairman of the Judiciary Committee conducted the legislation with conservatism and marked ability. Professional demands were now more requiring; his extensive law practice called for his constant personal supervision, and had for him greater attractions than public office, and for a time he declined to accept further political honors. In 1877 he was appointed to the responsible position of State Attorney for New Haven County, which office he held until his election as United States Senator in 1879.

Mr. PLATT was nominated and chosen Senator by the General Assembly of Connecticut January, 1879. One of the leading contestants for the position was his old-time abolition friend, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, who two years later he welcomed as a Senator, and for twenty-four years they remained as colleagues in this body.

The results of the caucus came as a surprise to the people of Connecticut, but recognizing the abilities displayed in the service of the State by the newly elected Senator, justified the choice. The citizens of his home town, gratified at the new honors which had come to their fellow-townsmen, joined regardless of faction or party in a remarkable demonstration of their admiration for the man. In response to the greetings of his townsmen, he announced the simple principle that would guide his action:

"Just now everything is new and seems unreal. I can scarcely appreciate the future. How I shall walk in the new part in which I am set time will show. I do know that I shall try to do right as I see the right."

And this rule was the magnetic needle that directed and marked out the course of his Senatorial career.

He took his seat at the extra session of the Congress, March 18, 1879, well equipped for the new obligations which had so unexpectedly been thrust upon him. Connecticut institutions in town and State organization were a school of political educational life; in the school district, church society, and town meeting the people were accustomed to discuss and to direct all local affairs and interests, and in the General Court of the colonial and the Assembly of modern times the representatives of the people fitted themselves for advanced legislative work in the council chambers of the nation.

He found as colleagues the master spirits of legislation of both Houses of Congress throughout the war period, who had

been joined by the great military leaders, transferred from the field to the forum, to assist through peaceful legislation the great work of reconstruction, and to work out the intricate problem of the future of the Republic.

A generation nearly has passed; one by one the names that illumined the roll of the Senate have been eliminated, and to-day but three of its then members remain to respond to its roll call and participate in these memorial exercises.

Determined to be a master in his work, he entered upon it with the same enthusiasm and spirit that enabled him to win his way in his early professional career. Accepting an assignment upon the Committee on Patents, on which he remained as member and chairman for nearly the whole period of his Senatorial service, he was enabled to render material assistance to his inventive and ingenious constituency in perfecting and strengthening the laws which to them were of so great material interest and the groundwork of a large degree of their prosperity. As chairman and member of the Committee on Territories, he familiarized himself with the needs of the great developing sections of the country, and was an active participant in the legislation for the admission into the Union of the States of Montana, Washington, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, and Idaho. As chairman of the Committee on Cuban Relations, he formulated the initial work that carried the blessings of liberty to the oppressed, and in what is now known as the "Platt amendment," cemented friendly relations with the newborn Republic. He gave his best thought and untiring industry to all matters of legislation and gradually won his own place in the front rank. He had high ideals of the duties and responsibilities of governments, and in an earnest discussion of the currency question, involving, to his mind, the honor of the nation, uttered this sentiment:

"Governments, like individuals, have characters; and if there is any grander sight in this world to behold than the character of an upright, honest man, built up by acts of integrity and honesty and uprightness, it is the character of a government built up from its beginning by acts of integrity and honor and honesty, with no blot on its record; and if there is anything sadder in this world than to see a man who has achieved such a character throw it to the winds by a single dishonorable act, it is to see a great government that has built up a name for honesty, integrity, and nobility of character throw it to the winds by a single dishonorable act. God grant that that blot may never be put upon the character of our Government."

Senator PLATT was not a great orator. I would rather liken him to and recall him as the Roger Sherman of our own times, as I find Sherman described in a glowing history of the Continental Congress:

"No man surpassed him in capacity, influence, and strength. He was neither eloquent nor impassioned. As of St. Paul, it might have been said of him, 'his speech' was 'of no account,' and yet, like St. Paul, his words carried weight far surpassing those of the mere orator—words that will guide and inspire mankind to the latest time."

"There was in him kind-heartedness and industry, penetration and close reasoning, an unclouded intellect, superiority to passion, intrepid patriotism, solid judgment, and a directness which went straight to the end."

"He lacked magnetism, but though he did not possess genius, he had gift of accomplishment, which is greater than genius. He never trumpeted his own praises. He seemed to be indifferent to the applause of his fellows, and to have never thought that his own work entitled him to credit or praise. One act done, he proceeded quietly to the doing of another. Common sense, integrity, lofty purpose, unfaltering persistence, supplemented by wide knowledge and intense patriotism, seem to have been his distinguishing traits. He took up his life as a humble (shoemaker) attorney; he laid it down as (our) Connecticut's national lawgiver."

His confidence in the great mass of the people to maintain our representative form of government was absolute. He appreciated the sacrifices which the fathers endured to establish and the enthusiasm with which their descendants rallied to preserve and perpetuate its blessings. In his own words:

"Liberty meant in Revolutionary days, as it means now, all that men hope for, either for themselves or for posterity, and the self-governed state meant an enjoyment of all the blessings of liberty. Remember, too, that in all ages lines of human liberty have been advanced by the poor and lowly."

The Senator's presence and participation on public and historical occasions was eagerly sought, and to such requests he willingly acceded so far as his official duties and strength would permit. His addresses were word pictures and realistic delineations of the historic men and their times and the heroic acts and generous lives of the founders and patriots of colonial and revolutionary days, the influence of whose life and acts, he felt, was ever inspiring.

The dignity of his presence always gave an added interest to the gatherings of the people, the earnestness of his manner commanded the close attention of his hearers, and the moral lessons which he never failed to inculcate, and the influence of a godly Christian character, which he deemed so essential to the welfare of society and for which his own personal life was so conspicuous, furnished ample food for thought and reflection.

The people of Connecticut never failed in their confidence or loyalty to their Senator. His whole public life of untiring



industry, sterling integrity, and devotion to duty realized their expectations when they selected him from their own ranks to represent them in the council chamber of the nation, and confirmed his own declaration at the outset of his Senatorial life—

"I shall try to do right as I see the right."

Senator PLATT rounded out his service in this body as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, of which he had previously been a member, and as your presiding officer on one of those rare occasions in the history of our country that this Senate has been called upon to exercise its constitutional judicial functions. His work of accomplishment ended with the Fifty-eighth Congress and the short executive session that followed. He closed his great career with an unsullied record and reputation, the peer of the honored Connecticut Senators, Ellsworth, Sherman, Johnson, Trumbull, Buckingham, and others that preceded him.

His last public act was to participate in the legislative memorial exercises at the State capitol, in Hartford, in memory of his long-time friend and colleague; friends when—

"creeds could not bind the consciences of such men. They found a law higher than creeds; they inquired only their duty to God and man, and did their duty as they saw it."

His none too rugged frame had wearied in its work, the throbbing heart pulse was to him the prophetic warning of a near reunion and renewed activities in the life beyond, as he depicted in loving, tender words his graceful tribute to the life and character of Connecticut's idol soldier and statesman that had already entered into the new life; it was a "good-by" and not a farewell.

The needed rest and recreation he sought in his home in his native town, "little Washington," as he would designate it, but the coveted rest never came until "he slept with the fathers."

He had honorably filled his own place both in private and public life, and left behind an imperishable name to illumine the annals of his State and nation. He had fought the good fight and kept the faith; with an unclouded mind, with a characteristic faith, and an undimmed eye he had seen in an awakening vision—

"An angel, writing in a book of gold;  
Exceeding peace had made him (Ben Adhem) bold.  
And to the presence in his room he said,  
'What writest thou?' The vision raised its head  
And with a look made all of sweet accord  
Answer'd: 'The names of those who love the Lord.'  
'And is mine one?' said he. (Adhem.) 'Nay, not so,'  
Replied the angel. He spoke more low,  
But cheerily still, and said: 'I pray thee, then,  
Write me as one who loves his fellow-men.'  
The angel wrote and vanished. The next night  
It came again, with a great wakening light,  
And show'd the names whom love of God had bless'd,  
And lo! his (Ben Adhem's) name led all the rest."

He fell asleep.

April twenty-first, nineteen hundred and five,  
Washington, Connecticut.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to pay a brief tribute to the life and character of the late Senator ORVILLE H. PLATT, who died one year ago to-day at his home in Connecticut, where his birth took place seventy-eight years before. I regret that my own occupation in matters of pressing public duty has prevented me from making suitable preparation to speak in fitting terms of his life and public services, but the portraiture of the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BULKELEY] has so well delineated the character of our late colleague that it seems almost unnecessary for me to speak of any special trait.

Senator PLATT came here on the 18th day of March, 1879, and at that desk took the oath of office. He served until within a few days of the time of his death, including the entire extraordinary session of the Senate which convened on March 4, 1905. I was present when that oath was taken and served with Senator PLATT during the twenty-six years of his service here. It goes without saying that Senators who serve here for a long period of time come to know each other well; and it was my fortune to know Senator PLATT intimately and to love him for his many beautiful traits of character.

I shall not speak of what he did or what he was before he entered this Chamber; this story has been graphically portrayed by the senior Senator from Connecticut to-day. I shall, in a brief way, undertake to speak of his services here and the work he did here and the just fame he acquired here.

Whilst there may have been others more brilliant and more eloquent in speech, no Senator during his term performed a larger measure of service in this body than did Senator PLATT. I think the instances are rare in our history at any time where any Senator has served more faithfully, industriously, effectively, or more to the advantage of his State and his country.

I am not surprised that, in reply to his fellow-townsmen at

Meriden, he should have said, as just quoted, that he was about to enter upon his service in this body with distrust of his own ability to discharge the new duties imposed upon him. I can understand how one would so feel who had never before served in either House of Congress; but his pledge then given to his fellow-townsmen, that he would try to do the right as he saw the right, was fully redeemed in his twenty-six years of service here.

It has been the rule in the Senate, with few exceptions from the foundation of the Government, that seniority in service shall govern in the selection of committees. So that, as has been truly said by the Senator from Connecticut, when Senator PLATT came here he found the positions on the most important committees already taken by Senators who by reason of their long service had become prominent in this body and in a greater or lesser degree prominent in the country, so that in his first term of service conditions required that he should take positions on minor committees.

During the early years of his service he was appointed on the two important committees of Territories and Patents, and he served on the Committee on Territories for twelve years continuously, and in 1887 became chairman of the committee. This committee had important work to do during the whole period of his service, and especially important during the years of his chairmanship. In 1889 four new States were brought into the Union under the leadership of Senator PLATT, namely, North and South Dakota—the old Territory of Dakota being divided in order to make two States—Montana and Washington. During the following year, under his guidance as chairman, Idaho and Wyoming were also admitted. He had broad views on the subject of the admission of new States, believing that this great northwest country, then being rapidly developed through railroad extensions, would become an important portion of our Union as respects its agricultural, industrial, and mineral development. So that under his influence and guidance twelve additional Senators were admitted here. This expectation has already been abundantly realized by the rapid progress and development of those States since their admission.

During his service on the Committee on Patents he brought forward and secured the passage of important measures affecting the interests of inventors, and also secured a radical and needed reform of our copyright laws. In the discussion of the questions involved in these measures he displayed full and complete knowledge of the history of our copyright laws and the necessity for their improvement. His work in revising these patent laws, as well as his achievement in securing, during his chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, the admission of the six States I have named, merits for him high distinction in the annals of the Senate.

It is well known to Senators, though not apparent often to the general public, that there is a large amount of what might be called "drudgery work" necessary to be done in the committees and in the Senate, which is very important but not of such general public interest as to attract the attention of the country. This work must be done by those competent and faithful in the discharge of their public duties.

When the committees of the Senate were reorganized in 1887 Senator PLATT was, rather against his will, as I remember very well, persuaded to take a place upon the Committee on Indian Affairs—a hard-working committee with most important duties to perform affecting the Indian tribes and Indian reservations. At each succeeding Congress, though anxious to retire from the committee, because its work was exacting and difficult in connection with other committee assignments, but the importance of the work was so great, and his great ability was so recognized in its performance, that he was persuaded to continue in this important service for sixteen years, and was relied upon to prepare and formulate important legislation relating to these affairs.

He gave his attention to proposed legislation coming before that committee with absolute fidelity, care, and industry. The most important legislation was necessary during the most of this period, affecting the relations of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory to each other and to the Government. To this subject Senator PLATT gave unremitting attention and consideration, visiting the Territory on two different occasions with subcommittees. During one of these vacations nearly the whole summer was occupied in the work of preparation of a bill relating to the Five Civilized Tribes, which became a law and is the basis of the final settlement of the relations of these tribes to the Government. These questions were of the utmost importance, requiring the best ability to solve. His whole service of sixteen years was arduous and freely given, though not an attractive one.

But the most signal service in Senator PLATT's career here was performed in three committee rooms—those of the Com-

mittee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Cuban Relations. Nothing better illustrates the value of Senator PLATT's labors here than the fact that he was selected to deal with the great public questions coming before those important committees.

He became a member of the Committee on Finance in 1895. That was a period of monetary and industrial depression. It was believed at that time that Congress should attempt to do something to alleviate those conditions; and Senator PLATT entered upon that work, in connection with other members of the Finance Committee, with a patient industry and interest which finally resulted in the passage of what is known as the "Dingley law." Whatever may be said of the fruits of that law by its friends or its critics, it is certain that it was a most important and valuable piece of legislation, which occupied the Finance Committee for many months and the two Houses for the extra session of 1897, called by President McKinley for that purpose.

At a later period Senator PLATT became a member of the subcommittee which prepared with great care the bill known as "An act to define and fix the standard of values, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes." That act is, perhaps, next to the resumption act, the most important law with reference to our finances that has been passed since the close of the civil war. It undertook to make permanent and effective our imperfect monetary system as respects metallic money and as respects our currency, making effective provision for the convertibility of all paper money, issued directly or indirectly, into gold.

Senator PLATT, associated with Senator ALDRICH, chairman, and others, gave the summer of 1899 practically to the consideration and preparation of that great measure, which passed here, I believe, without any very serious debate, although there was criticism of it at the time as to its effectiveness to accomplish the purpose intended. But the six years that have elapsed since that measure became a law have certainly justified the wisdom of its passage.

The most important single statute, however, in which Senator PLATT took a conspicuous part and of which he was the author was that concerning our relations with Cuba after the close of the war with Spain. After the close of the Spanish war it became apparent in this body that our relations with Cuba were then, and were likely to continue to be, of such consequence as to require a committee of this body to deal with them. The Senate in 1899 provided for a Committee on Cuban Relations, which committee was, in its personnel, composed of the older and most experienced members of the Senate. Senator PLATT by common consent was selected as the chairman of that committee. How wisely and how faithfully those duties were performed by the committee and by its chairman is well known to the people of this country and to the people of Cuba.

The Platt amendment, so called, which was placed upon the Army appropriation bill, was one of the most important pieces of legislation which has been enacted in our parliamentary history, dealing, as it did, with our relations to another country, with which we were associated, but which had not been taken into full accord with our system of government. New and wholly novel questions were involved.

Senator PLATT and his committee prepared that measure, and offered it in this body to be placed on the Army appropriation bill of 1901. I do not give him, and I think it would not be quite just to give him the sole credit of originating that measure. It originated in the Committee on Cuban Relations, of which he was chairman. His legal and analytic mind was a potential force in its preparation, and he may be fairly considered its author. It is well to note that this legislation was considered so important that, by unanimous consent, it was placed on the Army appropriation bill and was not considered as an independent measure. Such measures are only put upon appropriation bills when imperative necessity so requires, and when both, or all, political parties recognize the importance of the measure.

These are some of the great measures which Senator PLATT originated or participated in the framing of, and were placed in our statutes. They will live in the history of our country so long as that history shall survive.

Senator PLATT was constantly in attendance here. He was faithful in the performance of every duty, whether in committee or in the Senate itself. He was an able debater, although, as has been said by the Senator from Connecticut, he was not considered one of the orators of the body; but if in dealing with any subject plain, logical, and concise statement and keen analysis are elements of oratory, then Senator PLATT, by their

exhibition here on many occasions, was able to convince the Senate that he had at least the qualifications of an orator.

Mr. President, I have only briefly outlined the long-continued services of Senator PLATT in order to show that he well merited the right to be named one of the leaders of the Senate.

In all his public service he was conscientious in the examination of subjects committed to his care and in the preparation of legislation brought before the Senate.

I knew him well and served with him on some of the committees I have named for months at a time. I learned to appreciate his simple, quiet character and to admire his acute and discriminating intellect and well-instructed mind. When the annals of the Senate shall be written, it will be found that the name of Senator PLATT will occupy a deservedly high place.

We all mourn his departure; we shall miss him much as a member of this body and in all the relations of life.

I regret, Mr. President, that I have been unable to pay a more fitting tribute to the character of our departed colleague, but could not allow the occasion to pass without a brief expression of appreciation of his great attributes as a legislator and statesman worthy of the first rank in the history of the Senate.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, as one of the three Senators remaining in this body who were the colleagues of Senator PLATT in his entire career in the Senate, an opportunity is afforded me that I never expected to have, and a melancholy duty of recalling to the Senate and the country the wave of national sorrow that followed his departure hence, and the more agreeable privilege of pointing to his excellent example as a memento that is gratefully cherished by the Senate.

The sorrow and regret of his personal associates who remain, when any good man dies, is like a cloud that reflects in greater splendor the higher lights that are above it and then dissolves in tears, or is swept away. So our bereavement at the loss of Senator PLATT is compensated to the Senate and the country by the memory of his virtues that we are now proud to record.

It is high eulogium to say of anyone who has served in the Senate that his moral worth, his loyalty to truth and justice, his learning and abilities, his conduct and example are worthy of a tribunal that is endowed with the broadest and highest powers of constitutional government. It is no less praise of such a man to say that, in common with American people, his love and devotion to the country, its institutions, and its organic law, was pure, and was inspired with the single motive of patriotic duty.

Posterity, through coming generations, will say such things without reserve or qualification about the service in the Senate and in the councils of State of the great Senator from Connecticut; and that is his fitting eulogium that none can now pronounce in its full meaning.

His great services were not performed in some conspicuous acts of the most vital importance, though these are not wanting to accentuate a career that was still more excellent because of his modest, earnest, and faithful observance of every duty. His forceful, successful, and controlling leadership in the Senate without any manifestation of ambitious impulses or purposes, signalizes Senator ORVILLE H. PLATT as being a model American Senator, whose example, now that he is gone, is worth nearly as much to the Senate and the country as his unfailing labors were worth while he lived.

The example lives and will long live in the Senate, like the still small voice that is ever present in honest hearts, to whose admonitions none can turn a deaf ear without giving offense to the public conscience. There is great and national reason for congratulation that his example in the Senate remains to us as a priceless legacy. It is not always so conspicuous in its grandeur as to attract public admiration with its splendors, but it is always true as a guide to such as are seeking to contribute their labors as honest and diligent workers for the general welfare and for the safety of a self-governing people. It is a warning against excesses in the use of the authority of their own laws, in derogation of the true majesty of their own sovereign powers. It is a remonstrance against overzealous aggression that has often turned a good cause into a licentious oppression.

Such tendencies are prevalent in many movements that are called "popular demands" for the reform of our organic laws. The memory of Senators, among whom he was abreast with the foremost, still fills the Senate Chamber with affectionate admonitions to their successors to guard with fidelity the essential rights of the people and the States. These will not go unheeded, whatever may be the clamors or the traductions against the Senate of the United States.



One voice that is no longer audible in this Chamber, a voice of sympathy and courage, still speaks to us through the voiceless air, like the message from a distant shore that was telegraphed to our ships far out on the Pacific Ocean, and called them to the rescue of humanity when San Francisco perished.

We hear and will obey the call to duty, whispered to our hearts from the invisible shores of eternity, and the Senate will still stand steadfastly in support of the Constitution of the United States, under our oaths to God. To Him we will bow in submission, as our Pacific coast is kneeling in sackcloth and ashes; but no man's authority will be accepted as a release from our vows, whatever may betide us.

ORVILLE H. PLATT, with a host of other great and noble Senators who have passed away since I first took my seat in this body, is here in spirit, with the same words to encourage us that were spoken in his every utterance and were true in every act: "Be faithful to duty in the fear of God."

Senator PLATT was, in outward seeming to those who did not know the shrinking modesty of his nature, a man of marble, cold and polished in statuesque dignity, with little love for his kind. In fact, he was so tender a lover of all who were suffering affliction or were in danger of the visitations of wrong and injustice that his chief joy in life was in giving them comfort and strength, and in lifting their hopes above despair.

As the great and proud race of Indians are disappearing from their fatherland, which no Indian would ever desert nor be driven from it by forces that made death the penalty of resistance, none of them will forget the sympathy of Senator PLATT in his patient, just, and humane devotion to the rights that remained to them after more than two centuries of warfare for the maintenance of their original independence. He provided for them in their necessitous condition almost as a father would provide for his family. His great abilities and industrious labors were always engaged in their service when needed, so that none were neglected; and the records of the Senate are a history of his work that carries honor to his memory on every page that relates to Indian affairs.

His only possible reward was the consciousness of duty well and honestly performed.

The proud and silent nod of the grateful Indian in approbation of the equally proud and silent assistance of the great Senator was the only token of friendship between men who were sternly just in their actions, and neither of them asked nor expected nor granted favors.

Old Geronimo, the Apache king of the desert, whose courage and blood has burnished the epaulettes of generals whom he has fought from obscurity into distinction, is dying in his tepee in Arizona. He has become a devout and faithful Christian man, under such tutelage as Senator PLATT has encouraged.

When recently asked if he desired longer to live, he answered: "Yes; I am still of some use here." He said that he had some battles yet to fight for his tribe under a new King; that his enemy was no longer the white man, but the prince of darkness, who had destroyed many thousands of red men in wars with white men. He said his tribe had gone on a new warpath and he wanted to lead them against the doer of all evil. On being assured that his death would lead them to the land of eternal rest, where they would follow him, he said: "Yes; I will go to that land of rest, where Christ is expecting me, but a poor old Indian can serve Him better here, in fighting the evil one, than he can in heaven, where he is not needed, and I hope God will give me a little more time."

If there was one thought of regret in the mind of the great Senator as he was passing from death into life it was like that which inspired the petition of Geronimo when he prayed that God would still give him greater length of days that he might help his people.

Honors like these, won in the path of duty, cluster about the memory of Senator PLATT. They proclaim his right to the homage that the Senate now offers in memory of a man who was truly great and good.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; yea, saith the spirit, for evermore, for their works do follow them.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, my personal acquaintance with Senator PLATT commenced when he entered the Senate in the Forty-sixth Congress, March 18, 1879, with a well-earned reputation as a lawyer and legislator. He had served the people of his native State in the capacity of secretary of state, as speaker of the house of representatives, and as a member of the State senate. His executive and legislative service at home and his legal ability especially fitted him for the proper discharge of his duties as a member of this body. Modest and unassuming in his intercourse with his fellow-members, he immediately secured their confidence in his ability and sincerity.

He was industrious, painstaking in his work, and when he had secured the necessary facts on which to base his opinions he was persistent in maintaining them, which he did with a logic and force that usually carried conviction, and thus he soon became an influential member of this body.

He was assigned to the several committees with which new members of this body must be content. He accepted such assignments without complaint, and immediately interested himself with zeal in the work of the committees to which he had been assigned. His thorough examination of all matters coming before the committees of which he was a member made him at once a valuable member, not only of the committee, but of the Senate. His careful attention to matters before the Senate and his positiveness of conviction as to matters he had considered soon brought him to an active participation in the work of the Senate, and he continued to hold that relation to the Senate up to the close of the last session in which he participated, a few weeks before his death.

He was a party man with a strong partisan spirit, because he believed his party was best calculated to secure the highest degree of progress and prosperity it was possible for a nation to attain. While he was a partisan and defended the principles of his party with intelligence and vigor he recognized that there were two political parties in this country, and that there might be both wisdom and patriotism in those differing with him. He was a good type of Americanism, and his aspiration for his country was for all parts and all the people within its borders.

For a little over twenty-six years he represented the State of Connecticut in this body, and during that time maintained not only the confidence of the people of the State that sent him here, but of all the people of other States, and he was recognized as one of the leading members of the Senate. During these many years of service in this body he stood for what he believed to be right, and, whether losing or winning, was always courteous and considerate of his opponents.

While he was a member of this body seven States were admitted to the Union, and, as he was a member of the Committee on Territories, he prepared three of the reports favoring such action, and gave his cordial support to the admission of each and every one.

His length of service here was much beyond that which usually falls to those becoming members of this body. Only few persons in our history of over one hundred years have held the distinction of serving twenty-six years in the United States Senate. I believe the number is only twelve.

Of the seventy-six Senators who were members of the first session of the Forty-sixth congress only three are now members of this body, and only thirteen others are living.

The death of one of our members who has so many years been an active and influential member may properly be said to be a national loss, and I am sure every member of this body in his death felt that he had suffered a personal loss.

We can do nothing to add to his fame or reputation, but we can bear willing and loving testimony to his high character, his many valuable services to State and nation, and express our profound grief at his death.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, twenty-five years of intimate and unbroken friendship and of the closest association in the public service and the examination of public questions gave me an ample opportunity to know and appreciate Senator PLATT's character and public services. When the history of our time (an eventful period of remarkable national development and expansion) is written, the historian must assign Senator PLATT a place in the very first rank of constructive statesmen.

His advice and counsel in the consideration of grave questions of public policy were invaluable, and nearly all of the great legislative acts adopted during his service in the Senate bear the impress of his mental vigor, constructive ability, and strength of character.

In the presence of his associates, and after the statements to which you have listened, it is not necessary for me to enter into the details of his work in the Senate. That portion of his work which was, perhaps, best known to the public, although not by any means the most valuable to the country, was connected with the solution of the perplexing problems growing out of the Spanish-American war, and especially the adoption of the Platt amendment.

His valuable services as chairman of the Committee on Territories and as a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs are familiar to the Senate. Although Senator PLATT was for many years a leading member of the Judiciary Committee, and at the time of his death its chairman, a large portion of his more

important work was upon practical questions not connected with this committee.

Representing a constituency with widely varied industrial interests, he naturally took an active and important part in the preparation and discussion of tariff legislation. In the debate upon the tariff act of 1883 his wide knowledge of practical affairs and sound judgment impressed the Senate. He took an even more prominent part in the tariff discussions of 1890 and 1894.

In 1895 he became a member of the Senate Finance Committee, and was an active and influential member of the subcommittee that prepared the amendments to the act of 1897 which were adopted by the Senate. No man gave to the country more valuable service in connection with the adoption of these important legislative acts than the Senator from Connecticut.

Senator PLATT was a true son of New England, whose teachings and traditions were exemplified in his life and character. He was conservative and at the same time fearless; he had none of the arts of the demagogue, and never swerved from the clear path of public duty on account of popular clamor. He was a careful and conscientious student of all public questions, and to my mind in every respect an ideal Senator. He was simple and just by nature, able, intelligent, courageous, and wise with the wisdom that dominates and controls.

Although he was by nature intensely practical and shrank instinctively from anything like pretense and cant, yet in thought and action he always adopted the highest possible standards and invariably followed the highest ideals. I venture the assertion that no man ever held a membership in the Senate who had to a greater extent the confidence and esteem of his associates than the late Senator PLATT.

I can not refrain from saying a few words with reference to our personal relations. The fact that we represented adjoining States, whose industries and material interests were practically identical, was not the cause, but rather an incident to our warm personal friendship. Throughout its existence there was, on my part, a constant growth of admiration and affection for the man. In every phase of my work here I found his counsel most helpful. In his death I am conscious of the loss of a dear friend, who was, all in all, the best man I ever knew.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, among the remarkable men who framed the Constitution of the United States two of the most conspicuous were Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth, delegates from the State of Connecticut. To them and particularly to the former was due the great compromise which preserved the power of the States in the new system by securing to them equality of representation in the Senate, to which was due more than to any other one condition the success of the Philadelphia convention and its complete but narrow escape from failure and defeat. The provision thus adopted in regard to the basis of representation in the Senate and the House was known as the Connecticut compromise, in honor of the men whose skill, foresight, and ability brought it into existence. Both Sherman and Ellsworth subsequently became Senators and helped to organize the new Government which the Constitution had called into being. To Ellsworth, who was afterwards Chief Justice and one of the commissioners who made the peace with France, we also owe the judiciary act, a law which has so long withstood the test of time and of changing conditions that it seems to-day to possess almost the fixity and sanctity of the Constitution itself.

Neither Sherman nor Ellsworth was a brilliant orator like Patrick Henry, nor a great administrator and leader like Hamilton, nor a consummate party chief and political manager like Jefferson. They were public men of large ability and strong character, preeminently constructive statesmen of the Hamiltonian school, who left enduring monuments of their wisdom and foresight in the Constitution, which they helped to frame, and in the laws which they placed upon the statute book.

Men, however, of such unusual character and strong mental qualities as Sherman and Ellsworth leave their mark not merely upon the legislation and the history of their time, but upon the minds of the communities in which they live, a very lasting memorial, for habits of mind, although as impalpable as air, are often more imperishable than stone or bronze.

Not marble, nor the gilded monuments  
Of princes shall outlive the powerful rhyme—

said the greatest of all poets. The rhyme of the poet is but words, words are but the thoughts of men grown articulate, and yet he who shapes and influences the thoughts and imagination of men leaves in his due proportion a monument which will endure when iron has rusted and marble crumbled away.

The community which produced Sherman and Ellsworth was

naturally extremely apt to receive the impress of their influence, and these two men stamped themselves deeply upon the modes of thought and upon the instinctive mental attitude toward great questions of the people of Connecticut who had given them to the nation and to the public service. Those who came after them insensibly followed the path their great predecessors had marked out, and although questions changed and new issues arose the habit of mind and mode of thought remained unaltered. Nature, we are told, is careful of the type no matter how indifferent she may be to the individual, and certain it is that in communities of strong character and salient qualities of intellect habits of thought not only endure, but the type is reproduced. The type may not be continuous, but it is almost unfaillingly recurrent.

It always seemed to me as I watched Senator PLATT, listened to his speeches, and passed in my relations with him from acquaintance to friendship that I recognized in him the qualities and the statesmanship of Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth. When a few years ago I had occasion to make a study of Ellsworth's career, I felt sure that I understood him and realized what manner of man he was because I knew Senator PLATT.

This type, which I had thus found in history and then met in daily life, is as fine as it is strong, and comes out as admirably in its modern exemplar as in those which illustrated the great period of Constitution making and of the upbuilding of the National Government. Senator PLATT was conspicuously a man of reserved force and of calm reason. I have seen the calmness disappear in the presence of what he believed imported either evil to the Republic or wrong to man, but I never saw the wisdom of his counsels, no matter how much he may have been moved, distorted, or disturbed. Naturally a lover of all the traditions of ordered liberty and obedience to law in which he had been reared, and which were ingrained in his nature, he was as far removed as possible from the stagnation and reactionary tendencies which too often injure and discredit conservatism. Because he clung to that which was good was never a reason with him for resisting change. On the contrary he sought and urged improvement always. The service he rendered in the case of the copyright law was but one instance among many of his well-directed zeal in behalf of civilization and of an enlightened progress which should keep pace with the march of events. His mind was too constructive ever to be content with immobility or to accept the optimism satirized by Voltaire, that "whatever is, is right." He wished to make the world better and the lives of men happier, and he knew this could not be done by doggedly and unreasonably resisting all change and all advances merely because he revered the principles long ago established and had abiding faith in the foundations of free government laid deep and strong by the fathers of the Republic. In nearly all the important legislation which went to enactment during his long career of public service, those who will take the trouble to study the records will find the sure trace of his unobtrusive, but strong and shaping hand. One great achievement of constructive statesmanship which is not only fixed among our laws, but which has become part of the constitution of another country bears his honored name. Yet there are many more like unto it and scarcely less important in which he bore a leading part or which were due to him alone that have no name attached to them and the true authorship of which will only be revealed to the future student of history when he is delving for material among the dry dust of dead debates.

To be anonymous in his work was much more characteristic of Mr. PLATT than to affix his signature where all men might read it. He seemed to me not only to care less for self-advertising, but to be more averse to it than almost any public man I ever knew. He longed for results, and was finely indifferent when it came to the partition of the credit for obtaining them. This is a phase of mind, a kind of personal pride and self-respect, not unworthy of consideration, for it is sufficiently rare in these days of ours, so flooded with news and so overwhelmed by easy printing. I do not think Mr. PLATT ever reasoned the matter out and then rested, satisfied that lasting fame and a place in the history of the time had no relation whatever to the noisy notoriety of the passing hour, with its deafening clamors ever ringing in our ears. It was simply part of his own nature, because ostentation in all its forms was distasteful to him and because he shrank from exhibiting himself, his emotions, or his works as sedulously as some men strive to avoid anything which resembles retirement or privacy. His industry was unflagging, and again, in small things as in great, in defeating a doubtful claim as in building up a great law, he sought results and nothing else. If he could pass the measure he desired, he was more than glad to dispense with making a speech. If he could defeat an obnoxious bill by an objection,



or throw out a bad amendment on a point of order, he was quite content to avoid debate; but if debate was necessary he was as formidable as a lucid, trained, legal mind, coupled with full information and a power of vigorous, clear statement, could make him. He was thorough in all he undertook—as effective in the endless complications of a great tariff as in guarding against the perils which beset our Indian legislation. Outside this Chamber his services to the Indians, and to the good name and credit of the United States in its dealings with those difficult and helpless savages, performed during many years of unremitting toil as a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, will never be rightly valued or understood. It was the kind of hard, self-sacrificing work for the sake of the right and to help others which must be in itself and in the doing thereof its own great and sufficient reward.

I have tried to indicate very imperfectly those qualities which seem to me especially to distinguish Senator PLATT as a statesman, for a statesman of high rank he most certainly was. But I am well aware that I have dwelt almost exclusively upon his effectiveness, his indifference to self-advertisement, and his unremitting pursuit of results and have passed by many of the qualities which went to make up the man and to account for his large success. His great ability, his power of work, his knowledge, his sense of justice, his fearlessness in the battle with wrong, his capacity for working with other men, were all conspicuous in Mr. PLATT, and all necessary to the distinguished achievements of his life. He possessed also a very much rarer gift in his complete retention of that flexibility which is so apt to diminish as men advance in life. The mind, like the muscles, tends to stiffen as we grow older, and only too frequently no effort is made to avoid the consequent rigidity. Both mind and muscle will go on performing most admirably the particular functions to which they have been accustomed, but they both alike recoil from a new idea or an unwonted exertion. From all this Mr. PLATT was extraordinarily free. Neither his age nor his natural conservatism hindered the movements of his mind or made him shrink from a new idea or tremble and draw back from an unexpected situation. In the last ten years of his life he saw sudden and vast changes in the relations of the United States to the rest of the world and in our national responsibilities. He did not hide from them or shut his eyes and try to repel them. He met the new conditions not only with the flexibility, but with the keen interest of youth, while at the same time he brought to the solution of the new problems all the wisdom of a long experience. He did not turn away with dark forebodings from the startling changes which the rush of hurrying events swept suddenly upon us, but confronted them with a cheerful heart, a smile upon his lips, and a firm faith in the future of his people and of his country.

We knew him not? Ah, well we knew  
The manly soul, so brave, so true,  
The cheerful heart that conquered age,  
The child-like silver-bearded sage.

A very fine public career ended when Senator PLATT died. In him we lost a statesman of a type which the country can ill spare, a thorough American type which we may well pray to have sustained and renewed among us. It is not a type which certain ephemeral defamers, just now very vocal, admire; but it is to statesmen of this precise kind and stature that we owe in largest measure the foundation and organization of our Government and the ordered liberty and individual freedom which have made the United States what it is to-day. Senator PLATT was a man who was at once an honor to the country which he served and guided and a vindication of our faith in a government of the people who chose him as representative of themselves.

I have spoken of Senator PLATT only as a public man. But to us here his death is much more than a public loss. He was our friend. Those who come after us will know of his public services, of the work he did, of the large place he filled in the history of the time; but we also remember, and shall never forget, the honesty of heart and mind, the simplicity and purity of life, the humor, the love of books and sound learning, and, above all, the kindness which never failed and the loyalty which never faltered. Others may, with full faith in the destiny of the Republic we can confidently say, others will come to take up and carry on the public work to which his life was given, but the place which the tried and trusted friend has left empty in our affections can not again be filled.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, members of small bodies of fixed number, like the Senate, whose maximum is ninety, have sharply and painfully impressed upon them the passing away of their fellows. In cities and in populous communities the death-rate is about the same proportion from year to year. Gradu-

ally, silently, and yet with unerring regularity, almost precise, the diminution comes. The accretions of population come, too, and in the order of nature in excess of those who depart. So the main body of society generally presents the appearance of health, vigor, and continuous progress. Here, indeed, no chair is long vacant. Flowers that welcome the newcomer have often marked the black-veiled seat where his predecessor sat. "The king is dead! Long live the king!" This speaks the state of power where succession is instantaneous. Likewise in all official lives the office and he who is to fill it make quick connection.

Nevertheless, the stroke that removes one who has long interwoven his life in the work of a great public body, who has bound himself in associations of friendship and cooperative tasks with his companions, who has become a part of the business of many constituents, who has stood forth as the representative of a great State and as the champion of ideas, and, indeed, has translated his being into law and doctrine—such a stroke suddenly snaps many ties and dissolves many vistas of pleasant and instructive contemplation.

It must be to many, and it seems to all, as if a landmark of memory and hope and faith and affection had suddenly crumbled to the dust. If we lift our gaze from the tomb of a single one who has departed to survey the scene of desolation which a few years make in the ranks of a body like this, we are well-nigh appalled to realize how swiftly and surely death consummates its work of change and dissolution.

A short time since I heard the venerable ex-Vice-President of the United States, who worthily filled from 1889 to 1893 the chair which you, Mr. President, now occupy, declare that since he left this seat forty of those who were Senators during his term of service had responded to the last roll call. We almost seem to hear the voice that says:

I am the Reaper.  
All things with heedful hook  
Silent I gather.  
Pale roses touched with the spring,  
Tall corn in summer,  
Fruits rich with autumn, and frail winter blossoms—  
Reaping, still reaping—  
All things with heedful hook  
Timely I gather.

To-day, Mr. President, is the anniversary of the departure forever from the scenes of life of one who was long connected with this body. That he is freshly remembered now is only a token of that further remembrance which will follow. ORVILLE HITCHCOCK PLATT, the senior Senator from Connecticut, has left us. He and Joseph Roswell Hawley were for well-nigh a quarter of a century associated here. They were well mated, worked in unison in the tasks committed to their hands.

The former took his seat March 18, 1879, and was reelected in 1885, in 1890, in 1897, and in 1903. The latter became a Representative in the Forty-second Congress to fill a vacancy, was reelected to the Forty-third and the Forty-sixth Congresses, became a Senator March 4, 1881, and was reelected in 1887, in 1893, and in 1899.

Both of them were honest, able, and upright men, and both of them were patriots devoted to their duties as citizens and as Representatives. Both of them performed their daily drudge work with patient assiduity. Both of them were efficient and constructive factors in the composition of measures, and both were enlightened and powerful advocates of opinion upon the floor. Both of them were thoroughly imbued with the constitutional and political views of their State, their section, their party, and both were thoroughly representative of the predominant national ideas which have for the most part shaped the destinies of this nation through a long and mighty era of stirring conflicts and of prodigious changes and progressions. Both of them rendered public services of a high order, which have woven the threads of their accomplishments into the texture of our national existence. Both were stimulated and upheld by the sincerity of their faiths and by the faithful approbation of those whom they served and sent them here. Both of them at the end of long lives and great careers of public usefulness sank to rest by all respected and beloved and deeply mourned by those who knew them best.

Most worthily has the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BULKLEY] who succeeded Senator Hawley, and most worthily have many of the associates of Senator PLATT recounted and detailed the public services and commemorated his abilities and virtues. Others will follow me who will do likewise. For my part, I shall not seek to repeat much that has been and much that will be better said than by myself. But I was the contemporary of Senator PLATT through three terms of Senatorial service. While I had not intimate associations with him, in the contact of committee work I did have opportunity, both in the Committee on Indian Affairs and that of the Judiciary, to observe his patient devotion to whatever task came for him

to do. I became familiar, also, with his marked traits of character, and I learned to appreciate his sturdy, sincere, and steadfast nature.

Senator PLATT was a serious-minded, brave, earnest, and straightforward man. He believed his creeds. To him they were not mere forms and citations. He was always ready to stand forth to proclaim them and to share their fate.

He devoted himself with tireless energy and with the compact and subdued enthusiasm of firm conviction to every work of detail which he undertook. He illustrated a truth which we sometimes overlook amongst the conspicuous and stirring scenes of life—

To know  
That which before us lies in daily life  
Is the prime wisdom.

He was typical of his State, of his section, and of his party, and he was distinctively a representative man in all he stood for. Most of the great problems that engaged his thought and effort have found their solution through the processes of time, and new sails are now seen on the horizon before us.

As we seek to measure justly the men of the past we do not carry into our judgments the partisan feelings which inflamed them or their combatants in hours of conflict, for it is the happy faculty of a wholesome nature to rate men according to the circumstances which environed them and according to the manner in which they dealt with their own obligations and duty. Abraham Lincoln said on one occasion that he must confess that events had controlled him far more than he had controlled events; and if one who was at the head of such mighty power as he wielded could feel so sensitively how little any one man can do in the great movements of the human race, how much more must it be felt by those who play but minor parts in the drama that is in their time upon the stage!

It can not be doubted that such a character, such abilities, such services, and such devoted zeal as are presented in the story of this distinguished Senator are and will be respected, appreciated, and commemorated by all his countrymen, whether they concur in his opinions or not.

I recall now, even as I seek to speak something of his career, how on one occasion I saw his fine, dark eye brighten and his face light with enthusiasm when, with a deep feeling of admiration and satisfaction, he spoke of the manner in which the men of the South had gone to the front in the Spanish war, and I saw then, as through a window in his soul, how it responded to high and generous thought.

There is a chapter in Bancroft's History of the Constitution which it would be well for many to meditate upon in forming their opinions of the characters and events which have gone to compound the history of this mighty framework of popular government. He points out the lines of the assimilation of the American people, and traces them largely through their common language, through the abstract truths which that language communicated to their minds, and through its adaptability for use as an instrument of the common law, for science, for description, for the debates of public life, for every kind of poetry, from humor to pathos, and from nature to the heart and mind.

But—

He says—

the distinctive character of the new people as a whole, their nationality, so to say, was the principle of individuality which prevailed among them as it had nowhere done before. This individuality was strengthened by the struggles with nature in her wildness, by the remoteness from the abodes of ancient institutions, by the war against the traditions of absolute power and old superstitions till it developed itself into the most perfect liberty in thought and action; so that the American came to be marked by the readiest versatility, the spirit of enterprise, and the faculty of invention.

No State better illustrates the truth of which the great American historian spoke than that which was the birthplace of Senator ORVILLE HITCHCOCK PLATT; and none has possessed institutions better framed by the wisdom of man to stimulate individuality of opinion, to spread enlightenment, and to open the way for the operations of that combined action through which alone the volumes of popular power can be delivered.

Thomas Jefferson declared—though I do not know that I can with precision state his exact words—that the New England town system was the best organization for the framework of society the world has ever known. It had its beginnings in collection of the early settlers together in the simple stockades in which they gathered to defend their families from the frontier Indians. So, out of the heart of war, was taught a lesson of peace, which has marched in triumph across the continent. Church and school and town meeting house succeeded upon the spot of the rude fortification. The community took part in their own affairs. Their selectmen exercised representative power under the eyes of their principals. Home rule entrenched itself,

and the masses strengthened their organic faculties by continually exercising them in their own local concerns.

Ere the days when the railroads and telegraphs and the methods of modern communication of intelligence came about the people who settled the American colonies formed their own distinct societies, made up their own opinions, and were as different from each other in some of their methods of thought as are to-day the citizens of foreign nations. Fifty or seventy-five years ago you could almost tell from what part of the country an American came. Something in voice, something in dress, something in peculiarity of expression, or some other mark—you hardly know how to describe it—indicated the geographical location of the person whom you met. But to-day, Mr. President, through independent action and through the powers of organic thought, the American people are fast molding themselves together in the most homogeneous society that ever was framed on so great a scale in the history of mankind. Men to-day, by the mechanism of traffic, may sit down to a meal of the same food, no matter from what climate it was gathered or in what climate it is partaken of. Through the genius of manufacture the humblest and the richest are clad so nearly alike that dress is no longer an indication of social rank, unless it be that one who is conspicuous therein marks himself for peculiar animadversion.

The multiplication of books and schools and newspapers has brought before all minds much of the same thought; and to-day, as we stand to mourn the death of a great Senator from New England, we realize in his career that manliness, that openness, and that steadfastness which will find tributes of praise and commendation in every township and in every hamlet of the United States, men not caring whether they agreed with him or not, but contemplating with respect the fact that what he deemed right he stood for, and feeling that therein he offered unto them the most noble of human examples.

We are told, Mr. President, that offenses will come—and so they do most constantly—from nation to nation, from section to section, from minorities to majorities, from majorities to minorities, from corporation to corporation, from church to church, and from societies and individuals of all kinds to each other. "Woe be unto them by whom offense cometh;" but woe has never yet been proclaimed against those who bear the burden of offenses when they have come, and the martyrs who suffer and die for the cause for which they stand are seldom the people who raise the wrangle out of which came the offense of war.

The world has not yet got wise enough, noble enough, or great enough to lay aside the sword. I may add that it has not yet got safe enough, for men will wear swords until they may lie down under their own vine and fig tree, with none to make them afraid, and they should wear them.

There has never yet been a Quaker nation; and Franklin, the Quaker, taught that "we must hang together or hang separately." The Quaker statesman and philosopher illustrated how the man of peace may be compelled to war, how the statesman, like unto the soldier, though not a soldier, must stand forth and share the burdens when offense cometh. Both sides amongst nations, amongst sections, amongst majorities, amongst minorities, amongst all bodies, and amongst all individuals by whom offense cometh, generally share in the wrong which brings it, directly or indirectly. Even as to strife between man and man, each is apt to have some share of the responsibility, and if it be not in the man or men who be present there, it will be surely found in some antecedent of the history of them or theirs. The offense of one generation descends, it may be, for another to pay for—so united is man in his history, and so sure is wrong to find somewhere its retribution.

Such is man and such the infirmity of his nature, even in its finest aspects. This is universal truth, and it warns against him who sits in the seat of the scornful. It reminds us, too, of that other truth, that there is some good in all peoples, some in all the movements of all the peoples, some in all the organizations of all the peoples, even as there is some good in each individual creature. How to increase that good, which in itself displaces what is evil, is the problem of mankind, and the soul of the moral principle. That, too, is the problem to which the world is all the time, with unceasing constancy, bending itself, directing to it its loftiest faculties and aims, whether they be exercised by the humble workman, by the soldier, by the statesman, by the philosopher, by the preacher, by the teacher, by the poet, by the scientist, or by the builder. Enthusiasm for the right and the good is the mainspring of human endeavor, and in the heart of the warmest and the sternest partisan is that ideal which stirs the pulse and drives the arm.

When the great laureate of England said, "Best men are molded of their faults," this great truth is realized. When



Christ said, "Her sins, which are many, are forgiven, for she loved much." He showed not only "the quality of mercy which is not strained," but He also showed that divine comprehension which knows that error often flows from the very intensity of the highest and noblest attributes of man's nature.

It has been said by several of Senator PLATT's friends here—and no man can ponder this strong man's long service and constant devotion to his tasks of duty and fail to realize it—that he was an idealist. Not one with thirst for the vain shows and pomps of life; not one with prurient ambition for ostentatious title nor for place and power. Rather was he the man of rigorous ideals of personal conduct and of public ends; not a visionary indeed, but one who kept realities in view and steered his course to subserve them. A man who followed those ideals patiently, sturdily, and steadily from month to month, from year to year, from generation to generation, until old age called him to rest from his labors bespoke by his deeds the sincerity that was in him and gave back to those who uplifted him the best fruits of his toil.

It is in this character that I am pleased to think of him. Men who fight the battles of a people, whether it be on the bloody field or in the forum, or wheresoever duty may lie, learn to consider and to respect the opinions and worthy actions of others. If to-morrow there were one of us who sought to leave a point of honor to men who would decide it with a firm desire to decide it right, we would as soon select a champion from those to whom we are politically opposed as from many who have been by our side.

So, Mr. President, it affords me a mournful satisfaction to join with my colleagues here in paying sincere respect to the memory of this brave American citizen, this honest and faithful American statesman.

It was my privilege, as a member of the Senate committee, to follow him to his grave. When he died he lived in the same town where he was born, amongst the grand and rugged hills of Litchfield County, from which he went forth as a farmer's boy, and to which he returned ere his days had been numbered, as a distinguished and widely known American statesman.

It must have been a solace to his heart to die at home, amongst those who had loved and cherished him, who had watched his course, and rejoiced in his successes. His funeral was conducted in the most simple and unostentatious form. The people of the State whom he had served, and the friends that he had knit to him by long years of companionship, gathered together to see the last of him. They showed every fitting civility and hospitality to the committee of the Senate who took part in the local exercises by its order. The services were conducted with religious rites, in which the old prayers were said and the old familiar hymns were sung in the village church. Then the procession filed to the village cemetery, and he was laid to rest amongst the tombs of his people and his kindred, whom he had served so long and well.

The sun was low in the west as "earth to earth and dust to dust" was spoken; but the heavens were bright and the skies were blue above us, and the western hills were bathed in the splendor of the gorgeous sunset. Presently darkness and night fell upon the scene. The light of a faithful life dies not with him who lived it. Like the light of the departed sun it shines on undimmed, and renews its cheering radiance as day by day it is revived to the children of men.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, one of the saddest duties which fall to the lot of members of this body is to express their sense of loss at the death of one of their colleagues. In the death of ORVILLE H. PLATT the Senate has met with a loss whose magnitude will be the more fully realized as time passes, for he was one of the oldest in service here, and on his long experience in national affairs and on his trained judgment we who came after him were accustomed to rely. It is with the sincerity which is compelled by long and familiar acquaintance with a man simply honest and upright that we recall the attributes of our deceased colleague, and as he here said on a similar occasion:

There is no business more important, no hours more wisely spent, than those which we devote to the consideration of the services and virtues of departed Senators.

Few of those who have been members of the Senate have rendered equal services to their country, or have exhibited so many and such lofty virtues as did ORVILLE H. PLATT. He was born in a State whose founders transmitted to their descendants the qualities which stamped him as one of the strong men of the nation. The early settlers of Connecticut must needs have had strength, indomitable courage, character of the highest order, faith, perseverance, and determination to have built up the Commonwealth which has been so powerful a factor in

shaping the destiny of the Republic. The privations, difficulties, dangers, and obstacles which were encountered and overcome by the men and women of Connecticut's early days developed those qualities of highest manhood and womanhood which are universally attributed to New England. The weak, the vicious, and the dishonest could not withstand the cruel experiences of those years of conflict with savage nature and savage man. They of necessity went to the wall, and there survived that brave and sturdy stock whose influence has been as a leaven throughout the length and breadth of the land from the foundation of the Republic to the present day. We may truly say of Senator PLATT, as he said of a deceased colleague not many years ago:

We are proud of our blood, as if it were blood alone to which we are indebted, often forgetting that ancestral character as transmitted to us was built up little by little, slowly, steadily, but surely, by the surroundings amid which our ancestors wrought and fought and died, so that as generation succeeded generation each took on something which it derived from nature and the struggle with nature. \* \* \* Henry Ward Beecher, in speaking of the New England farmers, most truly said: "They made the farms, and the farms made the men."

And the manhood thus acquired was, two hundred years afterwards, represented in and characterized Senator PLATT. In this same eulogy Senator PLATT referred to the need in the United States Senate not only of men of commanding intellect, genius, eloquence, and brilliancy, but of those men of strong sense, industry, and unswerving devotion to principles, "whose general characteristics can be best described by three grand words—sturdy, faithful, true;" and he then said that he thought he would rather it should be written on his tombstone "He was sturdy, faithful, and true" than to have it written "He was eloquent, learned, and great."

That those words, so expressive of steadfast honesty, courage and high intention, will be his best epitaph no one can dispute, for we who knew him here know that to the consideration of every question he brought to bear all those great qualities which make a man sturdy, faithful, and true. From the time he first held a political office in 1857, Senator PLATT distinguished himself as one of the men who approached all public questions in a spirit utterly devoid of all self-seeking and with a single desire of promoting the public good. It was this spirit which gained for him the confidence, respect, and love of the people of Connecticut and which led them to insist that he should take an active part in shaping the history of his own State and of the nation. The qualities of mind and heart which endeared him to his colleagues in this Chamber and which compelled them to seek his counsel and rely upon his judgment were those of a man sturdy in the maintenance of the right, faithful to his high ideal of duty, and true to the spirit of the Republic.

We all know the singleness of purpose with which he grappled with all great questions. The patient study that he devoted to them was for the sole purpose of arriving at the truth, for, like the trained scientist, he knew that truth alone will make a stable foundation for legislation, and that without truth at the bottom all legislation is worse than the falsehood upon which it is based. This was the cause of that laborious, patient, unceasing study of financial, social, and political problems which came before us for solution, and was the means of storing his mind with facts which served as signposts on the road to that goal which he always sought—the best interests of the people of the United States. It was this quality of thoroughness which made him a guide in whom all could place confidence and whom we could follow with the assurance that we could not go far astray. I think every Senator will say that during his service here with ORVILLE H. PLATT he has observed no one of his colleagues who was so vigilant in watching the course of legislation, so sure to discover dangers, and so prompt to apply remedies. In his treatment of measures, as of men, he was absolutely fair and impartial, which commanded for him the highest respect of Senators of all parties, for his efforts were always for the good of all the people, and in them partisanship had no place. At those times when legislation of vital character was before the Senate, Senator PLATT was clearly seen to be far above party and to be a statesman in the truest sense of the term. To him the country owes some of the most important legislation of recent years—legislation affecting us as a nation—to which Democrats as well as Republicans gave most hearty assent. I know that he had among those who belonged to the opposite political party as sincere admirers and as warm friends as among his colleagues on his own side of the Chamber. His honesty, sincerity, and patriotism broke down the barriers of party, and he was acknowledged here to be, as he sought to be, a Senator of the United States.

But Death wields his scythe here as elsewhere, and cuts down the greatest and most useful public men as he does the

humblest citizen. The sentence which he executes impends over all who live, and from it there is no escape. But in those who have lived wisely, purely, and unselfishly there is no fear, and men like ORVILLE H. PLATT go to their rest with the quietude of those who retire to sleep after a day's work well done. Others will come forward to take the places thus made vacant. Many will be eloquent, many brilliant, many learned, many strong and powerful, but none will have a higher ambition, or attain it more completely than ORVILLE H. PLATT, who in his life work developed those great qualities that he so revered in others, and which made him in truth a man sturdy, faithful, and true.

It is such men as the late Senator PLATT who set the high standard which every member of the United States Senate should seek to reach, and none of those who have gone before are more worthy of emulation than he whose memory we now honor. His honesty and absolute fairness are observable in all his work, and it is this quality which made his opinions guides for legislation, and often they were enacted into legislation itself. Not a sign of selfishness or self-seeking of any kind ever appeared in what he said or did as a Senator. He obliterated himself in the work he had to do, with the result that that work is his greatest monument. It was in the times following the Spanish-American war that he showed himself greatest, when he enunciated the policy which should govern our relations to Cuba, and placed that young nation beyond the reach of the selfish aggression of foreign or domestic foes. The great Platt amendment marks the time when the last lingering desire to secure Cuba for exploitation by Americans became impossible of attainment, and Cuba was made absolutely free and independent, with untrammelled opportunity to work out her destiny in her own way. We all know how easy it would have been to have changed entirely the future of Cuba; how easy it would have been to allow selfishness to dictate national policy at a time like that. But the innate justice and broad charity of Senator PLATT would countenance no temporizing with national honor, and the Senate stood with him on the high ground he had chosen, and the result is the admiration and respect of the world for the work performed.

That broad statesmanship which characterized Senator PLATT, Senator Hoar, and others of the great members of the body who have ceased their labors here, should be for all of us an inspiration and a guide. No narrow views should here dictate our action, no selfish ambitions should swerve us from the straight path of duty to the whole people and to the people as a whole. Domestic laws and foreign policies should first go through such crucible purification as they were accustomed to encounter at the hands of Senator PLATT. As he did, so should we consider without haste, deliberate without passion, weigh in the scales of justice, and decide in the spirit of great love all questions which come before us here. The conservatism of such men as he is the crowning glory of a great mind, and without such minds legislation in a body like the Congress of the United States would present anything but the orderly progress of republican government, which we have, up to this time, been enabled to boast of to the other nations of the world. It is from such minds that come the words of warning that prevent the hasty adoption of ill-judged measures or the subservient consideration of novel policies. It is only such conservatism as was constantly exhibited by Senator PLATT and others who live on the same high plane that will safely pilot the ship of state through the shallows and among the rocks which lie in its course in these times of mental stress and change. And until we have safely passed these dangers, I do not think that any member of this body—certainly not one of the older members who worked long with Senator PLATT—will cease to feel the great loss of his guiding judgment and advice. And it was those very qualities which he so admired in others, and which he possessed in such marked degree, that made him one of the strong men of the nation—one on whom the people could rely to sink himself in his work for them, for they knew that he was in very truth a man sturdy and faithful and true.

I would ask no higher tribute to be written as my epitaph—if it could be truthfully said of me, as it can of him whose memory we to-day honor—than "In whatever position he was placed, he always endeavored to honestly do his duty."

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, a year ago to-day Senator PLATT, one of the veterans of this body, closed his earthly career and entered the realms of eternity, to join the ranks of that ever-increasing phalanx of immortals.

He was when he passed away not only a veteran in years and in public service, but he was also a veteran in all the highest and best qualities of a statesman and legislator. Few, if any, excelled him as such.

He came of good English ancestors, who settled in his native State during the first half of the seventeenth century. Gifted with more than ordinary intellectual abilities, he had the advantages of the training in one of the best of the famous New England academies of the first half of the nineteenth century. This training he supplemented with a thorough preparation for the profession of a lawyer. He was an able, conscientious, thorough, and successful lawyer.

He entered the public service of his State in an administrative capacity at an early age. He served in both branches of the State legislature, and served one term as speaker of the lower house.

In March, 1879, he first took his seat in the United States Senate, and he was four times reelected. His last term would have expired March 3, 1909. He was a member of this body for upward of twenty-six years, and during that time he served eighteen years on the Committee on Patents, eight of those years as chairman. He was regarded by all as the best authority on patent law in the Senate.

For sixteen years he was a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, where he rendered most valuable and efficient service. No one was better versed than he in all the intricacies of Indian legislation, and no one was more alive than he to the true welfare of the Indians—always on guard to protect and defend them against open and insidious inroads on their rights and interests, but never a block or impediment to the opening and settlement of our vast public domain. His heart went out to the frontiersman, as well as to the Indians. He had none of those hazy and transcendent notions of so-called "Indian rights" or "Indian character" possessed by a school of closet reformers. He gauged the Indian at his true worth and at his real aptitude and ability, and hence he was the most practical and useful friend the Indian had.

For twelve years he was a member of the Committee on Territories, six years as chairman, and while such chairman six States were admitted into the Union, to wit: North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and Wyoming; all prosperous, growing, and progressive States.

For ten years, and up to the time of his death, he was a member of the Committee on Finance, and as such was an active and resolute participant in the enactment of the Dingley tariff law.

For four years he was chairman of the Committee on Cuban Relations, and was partly the author, and the father, of the noted Platt amendment—that great bulwark and mainstay of the Cuban Republic against foes, foreign and domestic.

He was for twelve years a leading member of the Judiciary Committee, and at the time of his death was the chairman of the committee. On this great committee, on account of his skill and learning as a lawyer and on account of his industrious, prudent, and conservative character, he was one of the most active, useful, and safe members, favorable to all reasonable innovations, but sternly set against visionary, revolutionary, or doubtful schemes and measures.

The last great service he rendered in this Chamber was in presiding over the Senate as a court of impeachment in the case of Judge Swayne. The care, dignity, and impartiality with which he performed this great task is fresh in our memories and familiar to us all.

But all this is but a scant outline of the man, his character, his worth, and his work. For more than a quarter of a century the Senate was the great field and forum of his task and work. Here he wrought incessantly, thoroughly, and most effectively. He did not shine with the meteoric splendor of the ardent and finished orator. He never heralded his speeches, nor posed for effect, nor kept his eyes strained on the galleries. But in the hard, laborious, and oftentimes thankless work of scanning and formulating legislation, and in expounding the merits and defects of measures, he exhibited a thoroughness and skill truly rare, and second to none. He had the full confidence of every member of this body, and his opinion and judgment of measures was always regarded as a safe guide and well-nigh infallible. He was a fairly good debater, and could give and take blows, though there was nothing pugnacious in his make-up and nature. He never talked for mere effect, but rather as a duty which he owed to his subject, to himself, and to his associates, and hence his remarks were always instructive, always confined to the real point at issue, and always listened to and heeded. While he was always zealous to promote and press good measures, he was equally zealous and firm as a rock in checking and barring any scheme or measure which he deemed bad, or detrimental to the welfare or best interests of our country.

He was patient, thorough, and painstaking at all times and under all circumstances, and ever kept a vigilant eye on the



whole field of legislation. Most of us are content and feel that we perform our duties fairly well if we familiarize ourselves with and keep track of the work of the committees of which we are members; but he, even though he excelled us in this, was not content with such a limited sphere of work. Like the late Senator from Missouri [Mr. Cockrell] he had his eye upon and scrupulously took the measure of every important bill upon the Calendar, so that when it was taken up for consideration he was prepared to intelligently discuss it and point out its merits and defects, and if the bill was a meritorious one it found in him a most valuable ally and supporter, but if in his opinion the bill was unwise or meretricious he never hesitated to attack it and point out with inflexible persistence and clearness its defects. And this he did, not through a spirit of personal hostility to the father of the measure, but through a strong sense of duty which he conscientiously felt he could not shirk. And it was this attribute and characteristic of his that made him such a useful and influential member of this body. He was trusted and relied upon in every great legislative emergency, for his wisdom and conservatism was so pronounced and so familiar to all. He was the fairest legislator I have ever met, modest and without any personal pride. It sometimes happened, though less often than with other men, that he, in the first instance, might misjudge or misapprehend the merits of a measure, but if he did, he was ever ready to be corrected, and when convinced of his mistake he was not merely content to acknowledge the mistake, but he became zealous to make full amends, and this was a trait that endeared him to so many of his associates, especially to new and struggling members. He was never surcharged with that Senatorial dignity so chilling and oppressive to a new member, but always met such a member more than halfway and with a kind and helpful spirit.

We of the great and growing States of the West, who came here with no end of important and meritorious local measures on our hands to promote and pass, which you of the older States are not burdened with and have but a scant conception of, are happy indeed to meet with some of our older brothers here in the East who can appreciate our task and who are willing to help and guide us in our efforts, which to older and more experienced Senators may oftentimes seem crude and awkward. Such a brother and helper was Senator PLATT. His kindly, sympathetic spirit was extended to us in full measure in word and in deed. I know how helpful he was to me on many an occasion in my early days in the Senate. Indeed, his helpfulness abided with me during all my association with him in this body. He seemed my friend from the very start, and so he always remained, without ostentation, ever kind and helpful, to the end. He seemed to delight, not in exploiting his own merits, but rather in helping men and measures that were meritorious and needed his help and assistance. And this came in part from his modesty and in part from his earnest and sincere zeal for the public service. The merits of the cause rather than his own glory seemed uppermost in his thoughts. He took no pains to exploit his own eminence and ability, and hence while here in this Chamber and among his associates he justly ranked among the very highest and the best. He had not as great a reputation and was not as noted in the great world at large as many men of inferior ability and of much less merit. But while he may not have figured in the lime light of the public press as extensively as some other men in public life, and while no blowing of horns and beating of cymbals accompanied him or heralded his efforts and his work, yet he wrought faithfully, heroically, and well and was content with the consciousness that he had performed his duty and served the public weal to the best of his ability, and thus he proved a most instructive example to those of less modesty and to those more disposed to seek notoriety than substantial results.

The moral influence of Senator PLATT was even greater than his intellectual force and power. He impressed everyone who came in contact with him that he was actuated by the highest and noblest motives in all his efforts. No one ever questioned or doubted his honesty, his integrity, and the purity of his motives. There was a serene calmness, coupled with clearness and earnestness, in his deliberations and in his speeches. He was no legislative specialist with only a single hobby or a single line of work. He was equipped for and devoted to every great line of legislative work in a greater measure than most of his colleagues; and above all he gave his entire heart and energy to the work in hand. All that was his he gave to his country with a whole heart and without any reservation. He was faithful in small things as well as in those of greater importance. He left a vacuum in the Senate that is hard to fill. His death was not only a great loss and bereavement to his family, to his State, and to the nation, but also to his associates here in this body, for

no one shed a brighter or clearer luster upon the tone, the spirit, and character of the Senate.

He is with us no more, but his life, his work, and his example will be a beacon and an inspiration to us in the days to come, and thus, "though he be dead, yet he still liveth."

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President, I wish to speak not so much of the exalted character and wonderful intellect of this great man as of his fundamental public principles. I wish to speak of ORVILLE H. PLATT, of Connecticut, as the typical American statesman. Of Connecticut? No; of the Republic. No State is great enough to claim a man like him exclusively as its own. He loved Connecticut with a passion which lesser men could never understand; and yet no man so earnestly denied the consequence of a State compared with the nation as did ORVILLE H. PLATT. To him the American people was everything; to him the glory of the people of Connecticut was that they are citizens of the great Republic.

For Senator PLATT was a statesman of the nation. He believed that a member of this body is what the Constitution calls him—a Senator of the United States from a State, and not the Senator of a State, not the envoy of an independent entity, not the ambassador of a separate power. Moreover, he looked on all American industry and business as so interlaced and interdependent that they are one and the same. He regarded the present and future welfare of the entire American people from ocean to ocean as his personal concern and that of every Senator. And so it was that he was the statesman of a people and not the politician of a locality.

And this is the first principle of American statesmanship. For if Senators are merely attorneys for their State and section; if the welfare of one Commonwealth is inconsistent with the welfare of other Commonwealths; if legislation is to be a conflict of hostile interests, and policies a composite of warring industries, our laws will be increasingly weak and inconsistent, and the ultimate dissolution of the Republic the necessary result of the ceaseless battle of irreconcilable forces.

But if Americans are one people; if the Mississippi flows through a common country and our transcontinental trains whirl from Boston to Seattle, never once stopping at a foreign boundary or passing under a foreign flag; if the welfare of Maine and Oregon, of Georgia and Wisconsin, of Texas and New York, is a common warfare; if it is impossible that one State or section, one class or industry, can thrive by any policy or law not good for the whole land; if the motto of the Republic be true that "United we stand, divided we fall;" if Senators are statesmen of the Republic as a whole, sent from States to hold council for the nation as a unit; if this be the true philosophy of our Government and the just conception of our duty as Senators, then the Republic will be immortal—made so by the solidarity of the American people, made so by every American considering the welfare of all Americans and every section the interests of all sections, in which alone is found real wisdom for the individual man or section.

And this was Senator PLATT's ruling principle. That Senators, and especially the newer Senators who did not know him, may understand the great conception that guided him in all his public work, I wish to read an extract from perhaps the greatest speech he ever made. In his notable deliverance on December 19, 1898, he said:

Mr. President, this is a nation. It has been called by various names. It has been called a Confederated Republic, a Federal Union, the Union of States, a League of States, a rope of sand; but during all the time these names have been applied to it it has been a nation. It was so understood by the framers of the Constitution. It was so decided by the great judges of the Supreme Court in the early days of the Constitution.

It is too late to deny it, and, Mr. President, it is also too late to admit it and not have faith in it. Intellectual assent to the doctrines of Christianity does not make a man a Christian. It is saving faith that makes the Christian. And a mere intellectual assent to the doctrine that we are a nation does not make the true patriot. It is high time that we come to believe without qualification, to believe in our hearts, in the exercise of patriotic faith, that the United States is a nation. When we come to believe that, Mr. President, many of the doubts and uncertainties which have troubled men will disappear.

By this principle he solved vexed questions, wrote wise statutes, interpreted the fundamental law. He regarded the Constitution not as a compact between independent states, but, as Marshall called it, an "ordinance of national life" established by an undivided and indivisible people. To him the sovereign words of the Constitution are the first three, "We, the people." And so, like Marshall, like Story, like Webster, like Jefferson (who, declaring that we had no express constitutional power to do so, yet made the Louisiana purchase), like Jackson, like Lincoln, like all American statesmen great enough to be yet visible above the receding horizon (aye, and like the American people

themselves), Senator PLATT believed that the Constitution grows—grows by interpretation, grows by the use of implied powers not needed till emergency calls them into action, grows by the larger meaning which events and our advancing American civilization read into its formal phrase, grows as the American people grow.

He had no fear of the results of such a constitutional philosophy. He stood in no terror of the American people. He did not believe that the strict construction of a formal word, written four generations ago, when the Republic contained but 4,000,000 souls, the nation was only in the beginnings of its making, the uses of steam and electricity unknown, Pittsburg farther from New York than Chicago is from the Orient to-day, city congestions undreamed of, and the modern methods of production and distribution unimagined—he did not think that rigid sentences written under such circumstances a hundred and thirty years ago have necessarily the same meaning now as then, or that the safety and happiness of the nation's 90,000,000 of Americans to-day and 200,000,000 of Americans to-morrow is to be found in the Constitution's lifeless word so much as in its living spirit giving intelligent meaning to its letter.

For Senator PLATT believed in the American people. He did not believe that they are or ever will be decadent and degenerate. He believed that the masses are growing wiser and purer; knew that this must be so unless our whole American civilization is a failure. He realized that the nation is constantly renewing itself, each generation facing with new thought the new problems that the very progress of their parents brought to them. He went upon the theory that our children will be abler, stronger, nobler than ourselves; knew that if this is not true our schools and our churches, our free institutions, and the whole of modern life is a tragic mockery.

And this is the necessary view, point and attitude of statesmanship under free institutions; we individuals grow old with frightful speed; we retain our life's first impression unmindful of the profound changes in the world about us; we keep on thinking the thoughts of our youth, long since grown ancient to our children; we reason in the old formulas and speak a nomenclature of a day that is gone. But all about us millions of young men and young women have grown up amid conditions unlike those that we were reared among, and they are thinking thoughts and learning facts we never knew and speaking a tongue we never heard. It is a new nation that surrounds us; a nation of millions upon millions of fresh and vital minds yeasting with ideas; a nation of millions upon millions of new and unexhausted hearts full of faith in God and the Republic—aye, and full of the daring of that faith.

The statesman of such a nation must have a mind and heart of perennial youth, or he ceases to understand his people, begins to doubt and then to fear them, and, without knowing it, becomes their enemy. And just such a mind and heart was that of Senator PLATT.

All who knew him intimately were agreed that the amazing youthfulness of his mind was by far his most notable mental characteristic. Old as he was, he attacked new problems with the eager strength of young manhood's mental vitality, solved them with young manhood's faith. He never doubted the wisdom, righteousness, and power of the American people. He believed devoutly, unquestioningly in their mission and destiny in the world. Who that heard will ever forget his instantaneous and unprepared reply to the venerable Senator from Massachusetts on our duty in the Philippines and our certain future in the Orient and the world? How like a prophet of the olden time he seemed that evening, as with eyes glowing with religious fire and voice ringing trumpet-clear as the voice of youth, he delivered with passionate earnestness that inspired speech. Here is the way he closed this extemporaneous address, delivered about 6 o'clock in the evening:

We are under the obligation and direction of a higher power with reference to our duty in the Philippine Islands. The United States of America has a high call to duty, to a moral duty, to a duty to advance the cause of free government in the world by something more than example. It is not enough to say to a country over which we have acquired an undisputed and indisputable sovereignty: "Go your own gait; look at our example. In the entrance of the harbor of New York, our principal port, there is the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. Look at that, and follow our example."

No, Mr. President. When the Anglo-Saxon race crossed the Atlantic and stood on the shores of Massachusetts Bay and on Plymouth Rock that movement meant something more than the establishment of religious and civil liberty within a narrow, confined, and limited compass. It had in it the force of the Almighty; and from that day to this it has been spreading, widening, and extending until, like the stone seen by Daniel in his vision cut out of the mountain without hands, it has filled all our borders, and ever westward across the Pacific that influence which found its home in the *Mayflower* and its development on Plymouth Rock has been extending and is extending its sway and its beneficence.

I believe, Mr. President, that the time is coming, as surely coming as the time when the world shall be Christianized, when the world

shall be converted to the cause of free government, and I believe the United States is a providentially appointed agent for that purpose. The day may be long in coming, and it may be in the far future, but he who has studied the history of this western world from the 22d day of December, 1620, to the present hour must be blind indeed if he can not see that the cause of free government in the world is still progressing and that what the United States is doing in the Philippine Islands is in the extension of that beneficent purpose. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, February 11, 1902.)

I read this, Mr. President, not to show his particular opinion upon this public question, but to show the youthfulness, the hopefulness, and the almost prophetic nature of his amazing mind. It was with this youthful vigor, vision, and undoubtingness that Senator PLATT solved the Cuban question. There was no precedent. He made one. I understand the philosophy of precedent, the absolute necessity in a free government of established forms and methods. But it requires no special ability to follow the blazed trail. Ordinary intelligence can cite precedents and apply decided cases to like situations. It needs greatness to create by sheer thought solutions of unheard-of problems. And that is what Senator PLATT did in the immortal Platt amendment, which, written in our statutes and incorporated in the Cuban constitution, established over that island the indestructible suzerainty of the Republic—all for the good and safety of the Cuban and the American people alike.

To those who asked where in the Constitution such power is given Congress, he answered by the counter question, "Where is such power denied?" For he believed that the United States may do all that any other nation can do, unless the Constitution forbids it. Here is what he said in a great debate in this Chamber:

I maintain that the United States is a nation; that as a nation it possesses every sovereign power not reserved to the States or the people; that the right to acquire territory was not reserved and is therefore an inherent sovereign right; that in certain instances the right may be inferred from specific clauses in the Constitution, but that it exists independent of these clauses; that as the right to acquire is a sovereign and inherent right, the right to govern is a sovereign right not limited in the Constitution.

Whether all Senators agreed to these views or not, when it came to adopting the Platt amendment, so deeply wise, so imminently necessary, was that historic creation that although constitutional doubts filled the air and a single speech would have defeated it, since Congress was expiring even as it passed, yet not one voice was openly raised against it. And thus entered into the law and life of two peoples, and into their intertwined history, the fifth eternal writing produced by American statesmanship—the first four being the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Ordinance of 1787, the Emancipation Proclamation, and, last, this indissoluble bond uniting forever the destinies of Cuba and the American Republic.

An American statesman should be as brave and unqualifiedly frank as he is incorruptible. Frankness—even aggressive openness—is necessary in the public men of a free people. Not only the people at large, but the vast business and financial interests need to know at the earliest possible moment the opinions and purposes of statesmen. He who conceals his views is dangerous; he who has none is unworthy. Senator PLATT was to his people and to all men a speaking voice, an open book. On gravest industrial questions, which make the mere politician who masquerades as a statesman tremble and pale with fear, ORVILLE H. PLATT told where he stood and then stood there fighting with the courage of his wisdom.

For example, the farmers of Connecticut petitioned him to support a certain bill; he refused, because he thought that measure not good for the Republic. The laboring men of Connecticut asked for measures he thought unwise for the Nation; he told them so and then acted on his thought. Moneyed interests in Connecticut demanded certain action; he declined because he thought it hurtful from the view point of all the people. *All of the people and not some of the people, the whole country and not a section*—this was the universal measurement of his vision. Everybody knew where ORVILLE H. PLATT stood on everything. All great statesmen are like that. They remind you of the mountains—landmarks for the centuries. "What will you have your representative be," said Edmund Burke in his speech to the electors of Bristol, in which all the elements of statesmanship are said to be defined—"what will you have your representative be, a pillar supporting the temple of state or a weathercock upon its dome?"

The American statesman must be religious, because the American people are the most profoundly and intelligently religious people of the world. Senator PLATT was intensely religious. He was a man of daily prayer. The living God was to him a personal reality, and to him service of fellow-man was wise only as it was service of the Father. He wrote a nation's laws in the fear of the Lord. He believed absolutely in Providence;



believed that the American people are directed by divine wisdom. How splendid such a conception of national destiny! The Ruler of the universe brought a new force into play in the evolution of the human race when he established on this new continent the American people, and of that people ORVILLE H. PLATT was a sage and prophet.

He is gone, this mighty one. Not many now remember him or his priceless services to the State. Only one vast achievement—the Platt amendment—will perpetuate his name. Such is oblivion's remorseless wisdom. There are so many swarming millions of human beings, such numberless events in the lives of each, such flowing oceans of circumstance that the world can not, for long, remember any one. Time is a prompt stage manager—he thrusts us on and calls us from this human stage on the hour, and not one instant in our entrance or exit may we tarry. Men plan and speak and do—and think that to-morrow other men will heed or remember; but the other day an unknown and unheard of city was unearthed by accident, which had a splendid history of great men and glorious deeds, of wise laws and polite culture five thousand years before Christ.

So all that a man does must be with different motives than to-day's applause or to-morrow's remembrance. Your deed for the deed's sake—for the good it may do although utterly unnoted like a single furrow among its million fellows. This is the only conception of duty that makes man's best efforts worth the while. And this was the conception that inspired Senator PLATT through all his years. It was nothing to him that men should remember or observe what he said or did; it was everything to him that his word and deed accomplished something for his country. And so he was fearless and pure and wise and brave; his life without stain, his course without variableness or shadow of turning. It was this conception of duty, vitalizing and consecrating his great intellect, that made him the ideal statesman of the American people.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, I can not let this occasion pass without saying a few words.

The services that Senator PLATT rendered to his State and country have been so well recounted by those who have preceded me that I shall not do more than say a few words as to the great loss sustained by this body and the country at large. Words can add nothing to the fame or virtues of the dead. His actions alone are the highest praise—all other eulogies fail.

It is true when he came here twenty-six years ago he was unknown to the nation, but when he died no Senator was better known. Attention to duty made him thoroughly familiar with all legislation. He gave great thought and care to all the interests of the country. He had studied closely the history of legislation, and, possessing great legal attainments, was always alert to achieve the best to be accomplished.

In his death we have lost a friend and companion always ready to aid and assist those younger in years than himself, and I can not fail to express my high appreciation and deep regard for the kindness shown me as a new member of this body and the great personal loss I feel at his death.

He died at home, as every wise man should wish to, in the midst of those who loved him, and is buried among the hills of the State that knew and honored him and which he loved.

I know no words more fitting to describe Senator PLATT than those of Robert Browning:

One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward;  
Never doubted clouds would break,  
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph;  
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,  
Sleep to wake.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, the traditions of the Senate direct that I should pronounce the final words in these sad ceremonies. I realize that it is impossible to add anything to what has already been so eloquently and sweetly said by the score of speakers who have preceded me. And yet, though appreciating fully the difficulties of the situation, I should be remiss in my duty to my State, to myself, and most of all, to him, should I omit to say those things which lie in my heart.

Mr. President, no man has ever solved the riddle of existence. No man ever will solve it. Whoever shall, will have ceased to be mortal and will have become superhuman. From that time in the mists of antiquity, when mankind assumed the upright attitude and looked the heavens in the face, we have wondered from whence we came and whither we go. Philosophers have disputed, theologians have contended, physicists, archeologists, psychologists, astronomers, prophets, mathematicians, poets, orators, statesmen, physicians, and magicians have theorized, written, argued, yearned, imagined, and prayed, and, in so far as human knowledge and human investigation are concerned, we end where we began. We talk glibly of the categories of

time, space, and eternity, but no man can conceive of them. We pronounce the word "Infinity," and when we attempt to define it the intellect sprawls helplessly! The mystery of existence, of chaos, of the primordial, and of the finality was the mystery of the past, is the mystery of to-day, and will continue the mystery of the future. It is immutable, inexorable, unfathomable! Mr. President, the two momentous words of human speech are "Whence" and "Whither." The brain will never answer these questions. The human heart may. We know very little. We feel very much. How very little we know! We distinguish life from death, but are in gross ignorance of the cause, the origin, or the termination of both.

Among mysteries one inexplicable thing is no more remarkable than another. One may affect our emotions more than another, but fundamentally all are equally incomprehensible. Why should a seed sprout? Why should like produce like? Why should nature be uniform and constant? Why should matter attract matter according to the law of gravitation? Why should opposite electric poles attract each other? What is electricity? Why do certain forms of matter crystallize in certain shapes? What is chemical affinity? Why does the human race exist, and what is its purpose and end? Why the universe? No one of these inquiries is more or less difficult than the other. All nature is an impenetrable mystery. Science may collate statistics, may observe and tabulate phenomena, but it will never render a satisfactory response. But from the dawn of history we know that the heart has answered that which the brain might not know. The heart has faith to believe that, knowledge or no knowledge, if a man be true to his own conscience he may stand before his maker justified and without fear. And to-day we speak of such a man. How great he was! His character, like his statue, should be delineated in heroic lines. Like Abraham of old, ORVILLE HIRCHCOCK PLATT stands out from the multitude. He was a leader. He did not lead because he tried to lead, but because the people followed him. He did not lead because he pretended to be the special friend of the people, as demagogues are wont to do, but because he laid his course by his own compass and that compass always pointed to the true pole. In the long run the people can always be relied upon to distinguish between a demagogue and a patriot, and they always did so in the case of Mr. PLATT. Five consecutive times the people of Connecticut accredited him as their ambassador to this great conclave of the representatives of the sovereign States of this Republic. For twenty-six years he sat in this Chamber and fearlessly, faithfully, and nobly discharged that trust. If that may truthfully be said of any man, it is, in my opinion, the highest encomium that can be pronounced upon him. There is not, engraved upon bronze nor carved in marble, in the Valley of the Nile or of the Tigris or of the Euphrates or of the Ganges, nor in the Pantheons of Rome, Carthage, or Greece, an epitaph of achievement fraught with greater blessing to humanity than a quarter of a century of able, courageous, and conscientious work in this great parliamentary body.

Senator PLATT consecrated one-third of his entire life to this lofty ministry! Mr. President, how easy it is to say that, and yet how utterly hollow and unsatisfactory it is and how meager and shallow it sounds! What a fullness and completeness there was to that great and lengthy service! With what a multitude of events and cares and duties it was crowded! With what perplexities, with how great anxieties, with how innumerable responsibilities, always splendidly met, it was filled!

It is beyond the power of speech, or pen, or art to epitomize such a career in the compass of a few strokes of the pen or in the brief period of time devoted to this occasion. We all feel the inadequacy of mere words to express what we to-day feel and what but yesterday he was. And yet we fain would strive to record somewhat of the love which we his friends and associates bore for him and something of the respect and veneration in which the whole country held him. Mr. PLATT entered this body in 1879 at the age of 52 years. He had previously been honored by the confidence and esteem of the people of his State. He had been the chairman of the State central committee of his party, the speaker of the Connecticut house of representatives, a State senator, the secretary of the State, and the State's attorney of New Haven County. He was a well-known and able lawyer, and had devoted himself more particularly to the law of patents, in which he had attained a high proficiency. He therefore entered upon his duties here, in middle life, equipped with a ripe experience in the law, in politics, in business, and in public affairs. He devoted this fund of knowledge to practical use in his legislative work. He was no theorist. He was not a doctrinaire. He had none of the traits of the visionary or the mystic. He dreamed no dreams and he pur-

sued no chimeras. He insisted upon the facts. He was virile and powerful, mentally and physically. His appearance was most impressive. He was cast in the patriarchal mold. He towered to a height of 6 feet and 4 inches, and his frame and head were as massive and rugged as the granite ledges and crags of his native Litchfield County.

His features were large and somewhat furrowed, and to those who saw him for the first time his countenance was apt to convey a suggestion of austerity. But this effect was relieved by the saving grace of a delicious sense of humor and an inimitable twinkle of the eye. His manner was deliberate, and he was well balanced and at all times perfectly self-controlled. He was patient, industrious, kindly, cautious, and sound. He was preeminently safe and sane. His judgment was excellent and his gift of common sense approached to genius. His temperament was judicial, and he clearly perceived and carefully weighed every phase of a question. With his clear vision he penetrated the heart of every problem and discriminated with unerring precision between the vital principles upon which a correct solution depended and the irrelevant and delusive matters which confuse other minds. He was possessed of an intuitive sense as to the wisest course to pursue, which was so accurate as to amount almost to prescience. He despised shams, hypocrisy, and pretense. He was straightforward, sincere, and reliable. He was a man of sterling integrity, and was as honest with himself as with his fellows. It was as impossible to deceive him as it was for him to attempt to deceive others. He was inspired with high ideals and was endowed with a deep religious nature. His logical mind moved with the mathematical accuracy of an adding machine, and the most complicated questions were reduced and clarified in the fervent crucible of his intellectual analysis. He was intensely human and was always glad to cloak the faults of others with the broad mantle of charity. He was passionately fond of nature. The sound of the brooks tumbling down their rocky beds, the rustle of the leaves in the woods, the songs of birds, the voices of the wild things, the variegated tints of the foliage, the odors of flower and fern and moist glade, the sunshine and shadow, the dying monarch of the forest and the springing bud, the sunset skies, the majesty of the snow-capped mountain, the abyss of the dark canyon, the rolling prairie, the river sweeping away into the distance, the vast and heaving ocean, all these spoke to him in a language of music and poetry to which every fiber of his soul was attuned and to which it responded with joy and gratitude.

Among all the honors, the battles, and the triumphs of his life, continued far beyond the three score years and ten allotted by the Psalmist, the home of his boyhood and the wild scenery and stalwart people of his native Litchfield County lay closest to his heart. In the free, open air of this beautiful section, as he whipped the brooks and hunted its game, he developed that magnificent character which never knew a stain and that splendid courage which never surrendered a principle. Here he imbibed that wholesome nature, that childlike faith, that moral standard and stamina, that indomitable will, that fine perception, that shrewd insight, that independence and love of personal liberty, which made him a tower of strength and a very present help in time of trouble.

Mr. President, in the death of Senator PLATT Connecticut lost her ablest and most distinguished public servant, this body one of its wisest and most trusted counselors, and the nation one of its soundest statesmen. He always dared to act as he believed. He never compromised with expediency. He was a great man—in stature, in brain, in character, in influence, in deeds, and in righteousness. Upon his first election to the Senate, now twenty-seven years ago, at a reception given him by his friends and neighbors in the city of Meriden, he spoke a few simple words which can not fail to touch us deeply now, and which formed the mainspring of his public and private life. He said:

I thank you, my friends, for this kind reception. This is neither the time nor the place to make a speech, and yet I think I would be lacking in the common feeling of humanity if I did not express to you in some way the gratitude I feel for the respect you have ever shown me. It touches me, coming as it does from you who have known me longest and best—the men I have lived with these twenty-eight years. I have lived a somewhat transparent life. You know what I have done and what I have failed to do. It is this that makes this demonstration the more acceptable and touching to me. I think no man could have lived in a place so long and have been more sensible of the kindly feeling entertained toward him than I. I want to thank all my friends, but especially my Meriden friends. They were not politicians, but were full of love and devotion and labored for my welfare without hope of reward, and such kindly feeling and disposition touches me to the heart. Their faith makes me rejoice more at their gratification than my success. Just now everything is new and seems unreal. I can scarcely appreciate the future. How I shall bear myself, how I shall walk in the new path in which I am set, time will show. I do know that I shall try to do right as I see the right, and I have faith to believe that this will bring me through to the end without discredit to you, to myself, or to the State. My friends, this is no place for an

announcement of my political views. I have in the course of my life dealt and received many hard political blows, but I have always tried to act right and shall so continue. I thank you again for your kindness, and I trust that all your expectations with reference to me will not be disappointed. Good night.

How clearly and beautifully his character shines through these simple and informal remarks to the friends and neighbors who had gathered to do him honor, and how abundantly and splendidly he justified the confidence which had been reposed in him!

Mr. PLATT was a progressive and constructive legislator. He made no pretense to oratory, and yet his clear thought was couched in terse Saxon phrase and delivered with an earnest force which was closely akin to eloquence and carried greater conviction. Whatever attitude he assumed upon a public question was the result of his honest, deliberate judgment, and this was evinced in every tone, gesture, and look. He had an abiding faith in the institutions, the people, and the destiny of this country, and, in turn, he was loved and trusted by the people whose confidence he always retained. He cared nothing for wealth, but everything for men. He was liberal, tolerant, charitable, sympathetic, and of infinite patience and unflagging zeal. His influence upon men and measures was always helpful and salutary. The loss of such a man is indeed a public calamity. But his character and the lesson of his career are immortal and invaluable. We revere the memory of such men, not only for what they did, but for what they were. We need not wait for posterity to look backward through the vista of time for a just appraisal of that character or that life work. He was long ago crowned with the affection of his colleagues and the admiration and gratitude of his constituents. Less than two years before his death the people of his State, irrespective of party or sex, gathered at our beautiful capitol building in the fair city of Hartford and rivaled each other in testifying their affection for him at a great reception given in his honor. To-day we have heard tributes of respect and the loving words which have been spoken by his friends and associates in this great body. Unconsciously we are carried back at this time to the scene in that same capitol at Hartford just one month before the death of Senator PLATT, when he stood by the bier of his beloved colleague of a quarter of a century, Senator Joseph R. Hawley. Senator PLATT said:

Is he dead? No. By our most earnest hopes, by all of our devoutest faith, no. He has but begun to live. In those subterranean cemeteries under the ancient city of Rome—in the catacombs—there are thousands and hundreds of thousands of inscriptions on the slabs which close the resting places of those early martyrs, the faithful ones, or scratched rudely in the plaster above them; but of all those inscriptions which tell of the triumph of faith, of the beyond, one has always seemed to me most significant. It is this—these simple words—"He entered into life." That is what General Hawley has done. We are not here so much to mourn his death, as, it seems to me, to celebrate his birth into a new and a better life; into a field of greater, larger, and more spiritual activities. It is a birthday, not a death day, after all, which brings us together, which knits all hearts in love and sympathy. Henry Ward Beecher so often spoke of death as a coronation. It is. He is crowned now, this friend and comrade of ours, crowned, in the wonderful language of inspiration, by the Almighty "with glory and immortality." Why, then, should we weep? So we will not think of him as dead, but living, and we will think of him as we think of friends whom we sometimes go down to see as they sail away in ships for foreign lands, never expecting to see them with our eyes again, but knowing that they are still in life and in other fields exerting the activities of life. We will say farewell to-day as we commit him to the earth—no; not farewell, but that better word, "good-by"—God be with you—good-by. We will whisper that word "good-by" for the heart feels most, and the lips move not, and the eye speaks the gentle "good-by."

Within a span he, too, had embarked, and we think of him as he thought of Hawley. He had spun life's web to the finish; the fabric was complete.

Let us take to ourselves a lesson,  
No lesson can braver be,  
Of the ways of the tapestry weavers,  
On the other side of the sea.

Above their head the pattern hangs,  
They study it with care,  
The while their fingers deftly weave,  
Their eyes are fastened there.

They tell this curious thing besides,  
Of the patient, plodding weaver,  
He works on the wrong side evermore,  
But works for the right side ever.

It is only when his work is done,  
And the web is loosed and turned,  
That he sees the real handiwork  
His marvelous skill has learned.

Ah, the sight of its delicate beauty!  
How it pays him for all its cost!  
No rarer, daintier work than his  
Was ever done by the frost.

The years of man are nature's looms,  
Let down from the place of the sun,  
Wherein we are weaving away,  
Till the mystic web is done.



Sometimes blindly—but weaving surely,  
Each for himself his fate;  
We may not see how the right side looks,  
We must often weave—and wait.

Mr. President, in the ripeness of a vast experience and in the fullness of earthly honors, with every duty performed and every obligation redeemed, he has entered into the joys of the blessed. His services in this Senate will be treasured among its proudest memories, and his fame and his career will always remain as a sacred legacy and an inspiring example to the people of his State. As we are in and of a world of mysteries, who knows but that to-day, not afar off, but very near, and in this very presence, the mighty who have heretofore sat within these walls, are silent spectators of these solemn proceedings, having put on immortality in the effulgence and glory of the choir invisible?

Mr. President, I ask for the adoption of the resolutions.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions submitted by the senior Senator from Connecticut. The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. BULKELEY. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of our former colleague, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, April 23, 1906, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, April 21, 1906.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.  
The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

### NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

The SPEAKER. On yesterday the House insisted on its amendment to Senate bill 4250—the quarantine bill—and assented to the request of the Senate for a conference. The Chair appointed the conferees—one of them Representative DAVEY of Louisiana. The Chair is reliably informed by his colleagues and others that Representative DAVEY is not in the city and will not be for some days. Therefore the Chair appoints, vice DAVEY of Louisiana, Representative BARTLETT.

### ST. ELIZABETH'S ASYLUM.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged report. The Committee on Rules reports back the resolution of the House No. 277 with a substitute, with the recommendation for its adoption.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, directed to appoint from the membership of the House a committee of five, with full power and whose duty it shall be to make a full and complete investigation of the management of the Government Hospital for the Insane and report their findings and conclusions to the House; said committee is empowered to send for persons and papers, to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths, to take testimony and reduce the same to writing, and to employ such clerical and stenographic help as may be necessary, all expenses to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will reserve the previous question for a moment, I would like to make a statement of about one minute.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I would like to state that the report of the Committee on Rules is a unanimous report, joined in by the minority members as well as the majority.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I ask for a vote.

The previous question was ordered; and under the operation thereof the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. GROSVENOR, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

### FURTHER RELIEF FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, and ask unanimous consent to its present consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 141) for the further relief of sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on the Pacific coast.

*Resolved*, etc., That for the further relief of sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on the Pacific coast, as provided in the joint resolution approved April 19, 1906, as amended by the joint resolution

approved April 20, 1906, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary; and authority is hereby specifically given to the Secretary of War to use this sum and the former appropriation for this purpose, amounting in all to \$2,000,000, not only to buy additional supplies which may be needed for the relief of the sufferers as directed in said resolutions of April 19 and April 20, but also for the purpose of replacing by purchase such subsistence, quartermaster's, and medical supplies which may have been furnished by the Secretary of War for such relief from the stores on hand for the use of the Army.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield to me a moment, I wish to say that this legislation is of such exceptional and emergency character that it ought to override all preformed conclusions. For that reason I shall not object to unanimous consent for its consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to submit and have read, in connection with the resolution, a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to the President, showing what was done by him in reference to the calamity in California before any action was taken by Congress, and why it is necessary to authorize the expenditure of part of this money for the purchase of supplies, including commissary and medical supplies, so that he can replace those which have already been sent forward to San Francisco. In submitting this copy of the Secretary's letter to the President, I should state to the House that I do so not at the request or upon authority of the Secretary, but upon my own motion, believing that will convey more accurately than I can the necessity for this additional appropriation and the object it is intended to accomplish. I should also state that the Secretary informed me that, while he suggested an additional appropriation of one million, he was advised that the President would recommend a million and a half additional. But, Mr. Speaker, I thought that, inasmuch as the House desires to conclude the consideration of the District appropriation bill, and for that purpose wanted to go into the Committee of the Whole, I would offer this resolution now, and when we receive the recommendation of the President we can then take such action and make such additional appropriation as the House may deem necessary.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 21, 1906.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The situation at San Francisco is such as to require an additional appropriation from Congress to meet the necessities of the people of that stricken city who are immediately in need of shelter and food. The War Department has rendered all the assistance possible, beginning its orders as soon as the first telegram was received from General Funston, about midnight of the 18th instant. Indeed, a telegram was sent by Assistant Secretary Oliver to General Funston immediately upon the receipt of the news of the earthquake, on the morning of the 18th, directing him to render all assistance possible. From the night of the 18th of April all the available stores of the Army, of three departments, have been used for relief purposes, assuming that the action of this Department would be ratified by Congress, in accordance with precedents in similar cases.

The memorandum of the General Staff, which accompanies this letter, shows the telegrams received from General Funston, which gradually developed the extent of the terrible disaster and increased the amount of supplies of every kind needed.

All subsistence and quartermaster supplies and all medical stores of every kind which were in the military depots in San Francisco were destroyed, except the local supplies for the troops stationed at the post at the Presidio, at San Francisco. Accordingly, everything had to be ordered from a distance. There are now on the way by special express trains from every available and convenient point where they were stored 900,000 rations, which means the rations for 900,000 soldiers for one day. The value of these rations is estimated by the Commissary-General to be \$198,000. Two hundred thousand of these rations have probably reached San Francisco this morning, in charge of commissary officers.

The Quartermaster's Department has expressed by special train wall tents, conical tents, hospital tents, and storage tents for the shelter of 100,000 people; 100,000 blankets, 7,500 mattresses, 15,000 bed sacks, and 8,000 cots, part of which have already reached San Francisco from the immediate vicinity, and all of which are hastening to the city by special trains, which have been given precedence over passenger trains.

The quartermaster supplies already delivered in San Francisco, or en route by special express trains in charge of competent military quartermasters, amount in value to \$1,031,734.40.

The medical bureau of this Department has sent five carloads of medical supplies from St. Louis by express, in charge of competent medical officers and hospital stewards. The estimated value of these medical supplies is \$50,000.

It is estimated that the cost of transportation for all these supplies amounts to \$150,000, so that the cost of that which has already been done in the matter of relief for San Francisco is \$1,429,734.40.

On the 19th Congress passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to procure, in open market or otherwise, subsistence and quartermaster's supplies, in addition to such supplies belonging to the military establishment and available, and issue the same to such destitute persons who have been rendered homeless or are in needy circumstances as a result of the earthquake which occurred April 18, and the pending conflagration, and in executing this joint resolution the Secretary of War is directed to cooperate with the authorities of the State of California and the mayors of the cities in San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland,